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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1886 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EDMUNDS SPEAKS

AS TO THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SENATE AND PRESIDENT.

And Then Attends the Reception at the White House, Where Miss Cleveland Coquettes With Him—The Peculiarities of the Season's Receptions—Mr. Crisp's Bill—Other News.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—[Special.]—Senator Edmunds's speech was evidently prepared with great care. It evinced a thorough study of the question of the rights of the executive and the legislative branches of the government. Of the many alleged precedents produced to justify the attitude of the republican senators, not one in ten had any relevancy whatever to the issue now raised, and probably the only one which presented any similarity was that in which Andrew Jackson refused to send to the senate the papers in the case of a removed surveyor general. Mr. Edmunds presented that only to emphasize the statement that the senate rejected the man who was nominated in place of the suspended official. The speech was heard throughout the entire two hours and a half of its delivery by nearly every member of the senate and by densely crowded galleries.

HE WENT TO THE RECEPTION.

The general verdict is that it was an ingenious but not a strong argument. Mr. Edmunds appeared at the president's reception tonight in smiling complacency. He was perhaps the most observed man in the great gathering, owing to his attack on the administration this afternoon. One amusing incident of the evening occurred when Edmunds approached the president. The president extended his hand, they shook hands cordially and exchanged a few words, then both laughed. Edmunds turned and spoke to Miss Cleveland, who smiled and shook the forefinger of her right hand coquettishly in the face of the stern Vermonter. The scene was witnessed and enjoyed by several hundred spectators.

THE CROWDS IN ATTENDANCE.

The largest attendance at any presidential reception this winter was present tonight. It took an hour for the guests to proceed from the entrance to the southern end of the green room, where the president stood industriously shaking hands with all who came. Among those present were Senator Brown and wife, Senator Colquitt, Representative Blount, Miss Blount, Miss Johnston, of Macon; Representative Barnes, Mrs. Jeffreys and Miss Barnes, of Augusta; Representatives Clements and Crisp. This reception closes a serial season in Washington which has been famous for the abundance of its entertainments, and for the sparseness of the apparel worn by many of the ladies who have figured as its most conspicuous luminaries.

MR. RENFROE CONFIRMED.

The senate, in executive session today, confirmed the nomination of Mr. Renfroe to be postmaster at Atlanta. It seems to have been done without any opposition, or if there was any it has not been heard of. Both Georgia senators advocated the confirmation, which has all along practically assured the acceptance of his name by the senate. The republicans could not fight it, as Postmaster Wilson had resigned before the appointment was made.

A CHANCE FOR BRUCE.

It is said to be settled that the president will appoint Blanch K. Bruce as republican member of the civil service commission. Secretary Lamar has been the most active member of the cabinet in urging Bruce's appointment. They were warm friends when they were in the senate together, and have preserved the most cordial relations ever since.

Judge Crisp succeeded in passing through the house a bill requiring land grant railroads to pay the cost of surveying public lands which they hold. He passed it through the house last session, but it failed in the senate. It will bring about one million dollars into the treasuary, and will subject the lands in question to local taxation.

The railroads have purposely neglected to perfect their titles to them, in order to avoid paying surveying fees, and to obviate the local taxation. Judge Crisp's bill, which he explained in a strong speech, compels them to discharge both these obligations. The bill will be vigorously pushed in the senate.

F. H. R.

EDMUNDS IN THE SENATE.

He Argues That the President Should Not Withhold the Papers.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In the senate, Mr. Allison, from the appropriation committee, reported, with amendments, the urgency deficiency bill. Placed on the calendar, Mr. Allison saying he would call it up tomorrow.

At two o'clock other business was cut off by the unfinished business, being the resolution reported by Mr. Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, concerning the Duskin controversy between the senate and the president and the attorney general. As the resolutions were read by the chief clerk the most absolute silence prevailed on the floor and in the galleries. The galleries were crowded, many persons compelled to stand. This was notably true of the reserved galleries, to which admission is only permitted by cards from the senators, many gentlemen and ladies, though early, failing to find vacant seats.

MR. EDMUNDS BEGINS.

Mr. Edmunds began his remarks in a rather low tone, but his voice soon acquired its usual full, clear and ringing volume. Forty years had elapsed since the last controversy of this kind between the legislative and executive branches of the government had occurred, and it had then been many years since a similar occurrence had arisen. The instances in which there has been evidenced the slightest reluctance on the part either of the executive or of the heads of departments to refuse to the call of either house of congress, or of the committees, for papers in possession either of the executive or of the departments, have been very few indeed. Mr. Edmunds then caused to be read portions of the statutes relating to the tenure of office, recess suspensions and creating a department of justice, and the documents covering the appointment and suspension of Duskin, and the nomination of his successor, as well as the resolution of the senate calling for the papers in the case and the attorney-general's reply.

The question, Mr. Edmunds said, was what was the nature of the nomination sent by the president to the senate. The president had not undertaken, in the face of the statute forbidding it, to remove Duskin from office, but had suspended him. Duskin still remained attorney of the United States for Alabama. He stood in the attitude of a military officer under arrest, as the president might place the lieutenant general of the army, General Sheridan, under arrest. That would not take General Sheridan out of the army. The act of the president, therefore, was not an attempt to remove Duskin, but to withhold from him the rights to perform the functions of the office until the judgment of the senate could be taken in respect of his removal and the appointment of his successor. The president took pains, as he should, in his order of suspension and in his order of designation, to state that both were subject to all the laws applicable thereto, and the sections of the revised statutes forming part of the law of 1867 and 69, declared in explicit terms that this man should not be removed except by the advice and consent of the senate. When the nomination of Burnett came to the senate, therefore, Duskin was attorney of the United States for Alabama, and the proposition was that he should be removed by the appointment of the gentleman selected as his successor, if it should meet the approval of the senate. Therefore the senate, if it were even a jury and had to submit to the judgment of the president as judge, as to what the evidence should be laid before it connected with the case, and its relevancy, it would have been relevant (on the very issue submitted by the judge to the jury) to know what was the conduct and management of that office in the hands of the person whom the president asked the senate to assist him in displacing by a new appointment. That question has arisen before—not between the president and the senate, but in cabinet councils of the president. Mr. Edmunds had the clerk read the long opinion of Attorney General Akerman, dated August 4, 1870 relating to the case of George H. Yeoman, commissioned minister to Copenhagen, in which Mr. Akerman, among other things says, that the word "suspension" when applied to an office, never signified the final removal of an officer; also an opinion of Attorney General Devers, dated October 4, 1877, in which that officer, among other things, says: "An office, the incumbent of which is only suspended, is in no case placed in abeyance." It would be seen then, Mr. Edmunds continued, that "in spite of the sundry misleading discussions in the public press, and in spite of sundry inaccurate things stated in the message of the president of the United States to this body, and in spite of sundry inaccurate views of the minority of the committee on judiciary as to what this case is that we now have to consider; that as well by law, as it has been placed on the statute books by the action of all the administrations that had existed before the law was passed; and by the action of the president of the United States himself, in obedience to it, he has invited the senate of the United States to agree with him in removing Duskin from office by the appointment and commissioning of a successor. That being so, the question was whether the official papers in the department of justice, bearing on the administration of the officer we were asked to remove, should be sent to the senate on its call. There was but one answer to this. The relevancy of the papers called for must be matter for the decision of the senate, and nobody else. Mr. Edmunds did not think the warmest administration man would say that, taking it year in and year out, decade in and decade out, century in and century out, it was any part of the duty of the president or the head of a department, to determine whether official information in the departments, which was required by either house of congress was to be furnished or withheld, according to the opinion of the officer called on, that it would or would not be useful to them in their deliberations. The papers called for in this case were papers filed in the department. "Filing" was a technical term—a term of art in law and in the administration of law. The statute read to the senate made the attorney general, and not the president, the custodian of those papers, and that he should preserve them. The people who made the statutes had been laboring under, perhaps, the delusion, but Mr. Edmunds thought not, that the papers that were in the public department must of necessity be public papers—official papers—and certainly that would be true in respect to papers "filed."

Mr. Edmunds inquired, "What is an official paper?" and asked the presiding officer whether he (Sherman) would consider "official" a letter addressed to him as "president pro tempore of the senate relating to a measure pending before the senate?" "I take it," said Mr. Edmunds, "that there would be but one answer to the question. You would hardly think it within the fitness of things, I take it, to carry it to your house or put it in your pocket, or put it in your fireplace and destroy it. It is addressed to you in your official character, and that is what gives character to a paper of whatever kind it is—whether official or private."

As to the suspension of an officer, the president and the minority of the judiciary committee said it was an act solely within the discretion of the president. So, also, said the majority of the committee. But was it not an official act? The statutes said it was. The president said it was, and of course it was an official act. Every paper, therefore, addressed to the officer exercising that official function upon that topic, must be an official paper, no matter how vile or false it may be. It did not belong to the man whether president or attorney-general, but to the officer in his character as an officer. The attorney-general gave no hint that any part of the papers called for were private or unofficial, or even confidential. Public papers—official papers, were called for, and such papers only were spoken of in the response. Did those papers relate to the motives of the president in suspending Duskin? Did any body suppose that the president, or any of his friends had filed a statement of his motives? By no means. That would be absurd. The papers, therefore, stated facts, on the statement of the attorney general, that they related exclusively to the suspension: stated facts, or alleged facts, as to the conduct of the officer suspended. Since the senate was called on to assist the president in displacing this man permanently, every paper existing there related to him, on the admission of the attorney general, related to the conduct of the office while in possession of Duskin. But the papers were refused, because they would not only give facts, but would enable us to understand the reasons of the president for exercising his official act. Therefore, the proposition was that the senate being called on in the exercise of its jurisdiction to judge of the official conduct of Duskin—the president having already been called on within his jurisdiction, to pronounce judgment on a similar question about the same man—the senate could not have the papers because, if it did, they would disclose the grounds on which the president acted.

"If that," said Mr. Edmunds, "is not a proposition which would stagger the credulity and amaze the understanding of any intelligent man in a government of law or in a government of reason, I am quite unable to comprehend what would be."

All the operations of the government, Mr. Edmunds said, were executive, and had it come to this that because the president was the chief executive officer of the government congress could know nothing as to the facts and circumstances relating to the execution of the laws, because if they did they might be able to comprehend the motives or reasons of the president in carrying out the laws. Why, such a statement was shocking, yet that was the logic of this whole thing.

The attorney general had said that the "public interest" would not be subserved by sending the papers to the senate. According to this the public interest would not be subserved by telling the senate, which was asked to help remove an officer, what the truth was, lest the truth should disclose to the senate, and possibly to the public, what the president's reasons were in exercising an official act. The reasons must be "tremendously sacred," if the facts were never to be revealed, lest the reason also might be revealed. The jurisdiction of congress was infinitely broader than that of the president. His was an executive power. Congress made the laws, and when the constitution commands him to give congress information on the "state of the union," it says he "shall" do it. That had reference to the universal power of the knowledge of the two houses of congress in respect to every operation of the government and every one of its officers. What is the "state of the union?" The state of the union is made up of every "drop in the bucket," of the execution of every law, and the performance of every officer under the law. There was no one thing, no one subject, that represented the "state of the union." It was the condition of the government and every part of it, not only its legislative parts—about which the president could communicate no information without impertinence, for the constitution had declared that the two houses were to regulate themselves, but he was to give congress, and was positively commanded to do so from time to time, information on the state of the union, and it is because congress was entitled to have it every time they called for it, and he violated the positive command of the constitution when, on the constitutional call in the regular way, he omitted to do it." Referring incidentally to the fact that a deficiency of $185,000 in the department of justice for the fees of jurors and witnesses was pending before the house, Mr. Edmunds said there must be added for this current fiscal year ending June 30, next, covering a year of purely democratic control, a deficiency of $185,000. If the case of Duskin was fairly illustrative of the circumstances of all the district attorneys and marshals of the United States, everything that went to make up the anatomy of the administration of justice, then we have drawn in the question, what has become of the money that was appropriated at the regular session to carry on the administration of justice through the department of justice in the United States. Duskin was one of the persons who were to draw upon the fund. In that district he was the very person whose agency, more than that of any other, would go to an economical or an extravagant—just or an unjust—expenditure of the public money. Could we not know anything about it? Take the other sixty or seventy districts in the United States. If it were denied to us as to Duskin, it must be denied as to Dorsheimer and as to Henry (marshal, of Vermont), and every other marshal and every other district attorney. What, then, were we to do? If we had passed this resolution while we were acting in a legislative way—(as if there were any difference in the powers of the senate whether sitting with open or closed doors), if we had sent precisely this resolution, and applied it to all the districts in the United States. If the attorney general and the president were right now, they would be right then, in saying, "No, we can give you no information, because if we do, you may be able to know the reasons why so many of these marshals and district attorneys have been suspended, and that is purely within the province of the president of the United States." That was the logic of our good friends, the minority committee, and their good friend and ally, the president of the United States, who, with a courage certainly unique, had interjected his supplementary report to the report of the minority committee before the senate had even considered it. Was it possible to carry on a government in that way? He (Edmunds) thought not. There was about fifty years ago a very celebrated senator from a southern state who, on a similar occasion in an executive session concerning the Panama mission—Hayne of South Carolina—discussing a resultion which it was proposed the senate should adopt for the purpose of getting possession of all the facts relating to an assembly of a congress of South American and Central American States and the United States—some very zealous friend of the president, apparently opposing the resolution—said: "However, gentlemen may be enamored of this new doctrine of confidence in rulers, it is not the ground I apprehend, on which the senate ought to act in fulfilling their constitutional duty of giving advice to the president. If we are to act by faith and not by knowledge, we have no business to be here."

He, Mr. Edmunds, thought so too. Knowledge was denied, and if the senate acted in the direction that the attorney-general and the president desired it to act, in putting through these 643 or 650 offices and appointments by faith and not by knowledge, then he agreed with Senator Hayne; "then we have no business to be here." He would say in fairness to the gentlemen on the other side, the minority, as they say in their report, that there had been no instances of calling for the papers in such a case as this that had been obeyed until 1867; that it was true, because until 1885 there was no statute authorizing the president to suspend any official at all. It was, therefore, to him a perfectly easy and safe proposition that until 1867 no case of call for papers had appeared in which the president or head of the department had acceded to the demand. Perhaps the minority had simply meant to say that the senate had never, with success, called on the president for his reasons for a removal. In 1835, President Jackson removed a surveyor-general—a man named Wirtz, as he had the lawful right to do. He had not suspended him—there was no law for suspension. He appointed to fill the vacancy a man named Williamson. The senate called on the president for the papers and information regarding the removal of Wirtz. The president replied in a characteristic message saying in substance that that was one of the numerous calls made on him by the senate, which he had hitherto complied with, but he was going to stop now—that he had removed Wertz, as he had a right to do, and the reason was none of the senate's business. The senate next day, without division, rejected Williamson, although in the very message in which the president said he would not tell anything about what Wortz had been doing, he took particular pains to say that Williamson was one of the best qualified and most valuable personages he had ever known. That was the end of the affair between President Jackson and the senate on the subject of papers about appointments. The minority of the committee had said truly that no such spactacle as this had ever been witnessed during the time the democrats had control of the senate, from 1879 to 1881, and the president, in his supplementary minority report to deliberations of the senate, had stated with a fullness of rhetoric which was as charming as it was unique, that these statutes of the United States, and the practice under them, had now for many years fallen into a state of "innocuous desutude." If that were true, it ought to be one of the missions of the president, in discharging the duty that the constitution imputes to him, to take that statute out of disuse (if he might use a shorter and humbler phrase), and, as he was sworn to do, put it into faithful execution. The minority of the committee said that no such spectacle as the judiciary committee was now presenting to an astonished and injured president and attorney-general had been presedted in demoraatic times. "Let us see," said Mr. Edmunds. "On the 4th of March, 1879, the democrats had a majority of this body. Their committee on judiciary was Thurman, chairman; McDonald, Bayard, Garland, Lamar, Davis, Edmunds, Conkling, and Carpenter." Referring to the committee's letter book, Mr. Edmunds said: "I do not know but that it is 'private and confidential,' but I will take the liberty of reading it, [Laughter], even if it gets to the ears of the attorney-general and president of the United States."

Mr. Edmunds then read a copy of a letter from Thurman, as chairman of the committee, to the attorney-general dated March 24, 1879, calling for "such information as may be in possession of your department concerning the following nominations, together with any suggestion you may be pleased to note." "On the 7th of April," continued Mr. Edmunds, "there came in a horse of a differrnt color, the same kind of an animal that we have here now. [Laughter.] Accordingly on that day, this letter was written to the attorney general of the United States.

SIR—Under direction of the judiciary committee of the senate, I have the honor to request that you

Continued on Fifth Column Fifth Page.

RECEIVER BROWN

EXPLAINS WHY HE CANNOT SURRENDER.

The Cause of the Strikes Along the Missouri Pacific Road—The Conditions Which the Receivers Were Called Upon to Sign—The Discharge of Foreman Hall, Etc.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The most important and serious development of the strike at this point, and that which will result most disastrously to the passenger traffic, is the extension to the yard and switchmen of the Bridge and tunnel company. This move includes all the employes of the company except the engineers and firemen. The superintendent of the transfer and three yardmasters will attempt to make transfers as usual.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The condition of affairs in relation to the strike of the employes of the Gould southwest system is as follows: No freight of any kind is allowed to pass over the tracks of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and consequently cars loaded with merchandize to be shipped from the city can find no exit. Many are laden with perishable property, and great loss will result from their destruction unless they then can be unloaded and the cargoes stored in safer places. The grain elevators are the worst sufferers thus far from the blockade. There is an abundance of grain already inspected and in the yards, but not a bushel of it can be gotten to the elevators. The number of cars thus locked within sight in one yard is about one hundred, and there are enough scattered along the tracks within a few miles of the elevators to swell the total to two hundred cars. None of the grain can be moved until the strike is at an end. In other lines of business the effects of the strike are also felt to a greater or less extent, the wool and cotton trades being the greatest sufferers. As regards the settlement of the strike, neither side is willing to make a definite statement. The officials of the railroads say that their men have no grievance with them and that it is impossible to reinstate the discharged foreman Hall, at Marshall, Texas, as they have no authority there. The Knights of Labor state that they have no cause to call a conference of the officers of the railrords at this point, as they are striking now simply to support the action taken by their brethren in Texas, and that the matter must be settled with the receiver of the Texas Pacific, and then—not until then—can any of the striking Knights return to work.

STEALING AN ENGINE.

A committee of the Knights of Labor from Alvarado, went to Waco yesterday and captured the engine which has been pulling the local freight train between Waco, Taylor and Grand View. The crew were not Knights, and refused to obey the order to strike. The Knights took the engine to Alvarado, where it was run into the round house and disabled. Two strikers who assisted in "killing" the engine were arrested by Sheriff Harrison on the charge of malicious mischief. They gave bond in the sum of $250 each for their appearance before the grand jury.

A Paris, Texas, dispatch says: "No freight trains were run yesterday, the walkout at Texarkana having put an embargo on all further freight traffic on the trains of the Continental divisions. The merchants are very blue over the situation, but the Knights remain firm and confident."

NOTIFIED TO LEAVE.

The managers of the Missouri Pacific railway offices in the city today notified their clerks that they had decided to relieve them from duty indefinitely. This action has been taken by the company in order to curtail as much as possible their expense during the continuance of the Knights of Labor strike upon their road. The order effects sixty telegraph operators and two hundred office clerks.

On the Iron Mountain railroad no freight is being handled here or at Bird's Point. Only one switchman remains at work at Bird's Point. The passenger train carrying the mail will be run from Cairo as usual. About eighty men, including the bridge carpenters, struck last night.

REASONS GIVEN.

The significance of the strike of the switchmen of the bridge and tunnel companies can be better understood when it is known that 225 men are employed in the handling of the traffic which passes over the bridge, and that it is not possible for four men at each end of the bridge to throw switches and perform other duties incident to the business. A labyrinth of tracks converge at the entrance of the bridge, and tunnel on both sides of the river, and the switches are worked by an automatic and complicated system of levers, which can only be managed by men trained to their use. The places of the laborers about the yards might be readily supplied, but switchmen skilful in the manipulation of the switching contrivances now employed, and possessing a knowledge of the trains are made by experience, and their places can not be supplied by green hands.

RECEIVER BROWN RELATES HIS STORY.

A very long statement, containing all the material facts in connection with the strike on the Texas and Pacific railroad, made by ex-Governor Brown, receivef of that road, has been received.

The essential parts of the statement are as follows: After stating the fact of the appointment of the receivers of the road by Judge Pardee, of the United States circuit court, on the 16th day of December last, Mr. Brown says:

About December 19th, Receiver Brown went to Marshall, to supervise the transfer of the property and to arrange for paying the rolls due the employes for the previous month. On reaching the shops he was waited upon by three gentlemen, representing themselves as a committee of the employes of the shops, and asked if the receiver would confirm and ratify an agreement made on March, 1885, with the then management of the Missouri Pacific system, defining the relation of the management and the employes.

Receiver Brown replied that he and his associates had been appointed by the court to control and operate the property under the orders of the court, to be from time to time modified; that the railway and its properties were then in the hands of the United States circuit court; that the receivers were mere agents or officers of the court; that no contract or agreement could be made by the receivers without the authority or sanction of the court, but that the receivers would deal with the operatives in a spirit of utmost frankness, fairness and impartiality, and the same rate of wages would be paid to them as prior thereto, and as promptly as they were paid by the former management. The committee thanked him and withdrew. The rolls were all paid immediately. No complaints were made to either one of the receivers until Receiver Brown, on his return to Texas in January, received a communication purporting to come from W. M. Moore, chairman, and others signed as a committee, which again drew his attention to the agreement, a copy of which was enclosed, also a code of regulations. They expressed an earnest wish that he would indorse, and which is as follows:

"MARSHALL, Tex., January 26, 1886.—With a desire to have harmonious relations between the Texas and Pacific Railway company and the Knights of Labor of said road, we respectfully request that the following agreement thus entered into:

"1. That there be no reduction in the rate of wages of any employe on the road, unless it be decided by an arbitration committee, appointed, the railroad company to appoint three and the Knights of Labor three."

"2. That all the rolling stock of this company be repaired on this road, and all foreign stock injured on this road, be repaired at the company's shops.

"3. That no employe be discharged without just cause, said employe having the right to ask for an investigation, if he thinks he was unjustly discharged.

"4. That all promotions, such as foreman, be made from the ranks.

"5. That all time worked after the regular working hours, be paid at the rate of one and one-half time.

"6. If it becomes necessary to reduce the expenses, the men should be consulted as to whether it shall be a reduction of hours, or a reduction of money.

"7. That should any matter come up between the employes and the company, it shall be decided by an arbitrating committee, the company to appoint three from the company, and the three from the Knights of Labor, and the company and the Knights of Labor to agree to abide by their decision."

Receiver Brown replied to this substantially as he had verbally replied to the other committee, adding, however, that the contracts made by the company are not binding upon us, nor can we make new contracts, except under the advice and direction of the court.

Mr. Brown then proceeds:

The reasons why the receivers could not make the proposed agreement are so obvious as to require no explanation.

Mr. Brown gives these reasons in some detail, but the prominent one is that if the receivers were to make such an agreement the management of the road would pass from the control of the court into the hands of the Knights of Labor, and moreover, the receivers possessed no legal authority to make this agreement. Mr. Brown says the refusal of the receivers to sign the foregoing agreement is the sole cause of the strike, and any other allegation of a cause is an afterthought, or certainly the grievances would have been referred to the receivers. Mr. Brown recites various telegrams received from different persons unknown to him, vaguely threatening in case submission was not promptly made to the demands of the Knights of Labor, and adds:

Much has been said since the strike about the discharge of C. A. Hall, foreman of the freight car shops. This, we apprehend, is an afterthought. Hall was an incompetent man, but acceptable to the employes, and about the 15th day of February he obtained, as we learn, leave from the master mechanic to be absent three hours, and was absent three or four days without further permission, and gave no excuse for the same. The master mechanic, if these are the facts, very properly discharged him. Hall made no complaint to the receivers, or to any superior officer, of this action of the master mechanic, so far as we are advised. The employes of the shop made no complaint of Hall's discharge.

A GENERAL DISCHARGE.

This morning an order was issued by H. M. Hoxie, first vice president of the Missouri Pacific road, to the heads of all the departments of the road, to at once dispense with the services of every clerk, telegraph operator, conductor, and in fact every employe not positively necessary to the company in its present crippled condition. This order dismisses over 100 telegraph operators; 1,500 freight house hands; 800 clerks; 150 crossing watchmen; 100 to 150 firemen, and many other employes on the Missouri Pacific. It is understood that the engineers will receive at least half pay, and that the firemen who are not in the strike will be treated likewise. The conductors will receive pay only when they run, and this will be equal to suspending nearly 100 freight conductors, and others necessary to the running of local and through freights. All told nearly 5,000 persons not interested in the present strike will suffer until the strike is ended. Notices are being sent to all the strikers that their names are stricken from the payroll and they are discharged from the service of the company. An article printed here this afternoon, referring to the seriousness of the situation on the Missouri Pacific railroad, says:

"There is no present hope of a solution. The Knights of Labor insist that the railroad managers are responsible for the existing troubles, and that they are not only prepared themselves for this conflict, but are combined to push it to the bitterest extreme. The allegations against the railroad managers go back as far as the placing of the Texas and Pacific in the hands of a receiver, which was done, it is claimed, in order that the road might have the protection of the United States courts. The railroad men themselves say they want to settle at once and for all the dependency on the other of either party to the dispute. They declare most positively that they will not yield, but will find out, by a solution of this strike whether capital is in future to control labor. They declare that they appreciate the seriousness of the conflict. The Missouri Pacific is not trying to employ any men to take the places of the strikers, but are discharging the employes idle, by reason of the strike. On the other hand the growth of the strike continues, and traffic, as far as Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Texas are concerned, is at a standstill.

THE KNIGHTS' REPLY.

The local grievance committee of the Knights of Labor has issued an address to the order in reply to Vice-President Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific railway. This is done "in order to disabuse the minds of the public, with reference to the letters of the first vice president, about the existing trouble between the company and their employes at the present time; to state the causes that led to the cessation of work on the entire system, and also to show that we were not governed by the actions of any one man or set of men in this matter. "The main cause of offense, on the part of the company was the dismissal of men conspicuous in the strike of March last, and prominent organizers at present of the Knights of Labor."

AN ATTACK ON THE ROUNDHOUSE.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 9.—The strikers at Big Springs forced open the roundhouse last night, drove out the guards, and disabled the only engine there. United States Marshal Jackson, with a posse, reached Big Springs today and will commence running the trains tomorrow.

Master Powderly Talks.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 9.—Master Workman Powderly, upon being shown a statement published this morning that the Knights of Labor of Illinois had formed a political party, under the auspices of the order, declared it untrue, and said that if such a thing is attempted by any district or local or state assembly of the Knights of Labor, the charter of the body taking such action will be recalled. The order cannot be turned into a political party. While reform in politics is sought for, it must not come at the expense of the order. No district, local or state assembly, of the Knights of Labor, has in it power to declare itself a political machine for any purpose.

No Cars on the Line.

TROY, N. Y., March 9.—No cars started this morning on the horse car lines between Troy, Lansinburg, Cohoes and Waterford. The conductors and drivers, three hundred in all, are on a strike because the company refused to make a new schedule of wages for extra men or trippers.

The Knights of Labor and the street railroad company have agreed to refer the matter to the railroad commissioner for decision and investigation. Meanwhile, operations will be resumed on the road as before the strike.

A Demand for Work.

AMSTERDAM, March 9.—Three thousand socialists and unemployed workingmen today held a public meeting here, to consider their grievances. The proceedings were conducted in an orderly manner throughout. The meeting deputed a committee to call on the mayor and present, through him, a demand on the city for the construction of public works in order to give employment.

FOUR PERSONS MURDERED.

One of the Family Suspected of the Horrible Crime.

OSAGE CITY, Kan., March 9.—J. W. Sells and wife, their son Walter, aged nineteen, and daughter Ira, aged fourteen, were murdered sometime Sunday night, or early Monday morning, and there is hardly a doubt that the murderer is William Sells, aged seventeen, a son and brother of the murdered people. This boy gave the alarm to the neighbors early Monday morning and said the family had been attacked by two strangers, whom he described. Suspicion was directed to the boy from his heartless manner, and his underclothing was found to be saturated with blood, and he bore evidences of an attempt to remove the stains. The murders were committed with a hatchet and butcher knife, while the victims slept. They were all dreadfully mangled. Plenty of money and portable valuables were found in the house and nothing had been disturbed.

WIRE MONOPOLY.

THE COMPLAINTS FROM THE FAR WEST.

The Pacific Telegraph Lines Represented as Being in Collusion With the Western Union to Monopolize the Business and to Trade in the News—Redress Asked For.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There was a full attendance at the meeting of the house committee on postoffices and postroads this morning, called to begin the investigation ordered by the house of certain matters embodied in the Anderson (of Kansas) resolution, as follows:

"That the committee on postoffices and postroads is hereby empowered to ascertain whether additional legislation is needed to prevent a monopoly of the telegraph facilities, and secure to the southern, western and Pacific states the benefits of competition between telegraph companies, and to protect the people of the United States against unreasonable charges for telegraphic services."

Anderson was present and addressed the committee briefly in explanation of his purpose in offering the resolution. His general reason, he said, was an organic opposition to monopoly of any sort, but specially in this instance his motive was to be found in the state of affairs existing between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, a region comprising one-half or two-thirds the area of the United States. The state he had the honor in part to represent, (Kansas) was part of the region, and together with the remaining seven states and organized territories, was interested in the matter of cheap telegraphy. It was also vitally interested in preventing such a monopoly of telegrephing as would deprive its people and press of the advantage and safeguard of competitive facilities for obtaining news. It would be shown to the committee that in the charters of all of the land grant railroads, they are required to operate their telegraph lines precisely as they operate their rails; next that they have illegally but substantially transferred their telegraph franchises to the Western Union company, consequently, when a rival telegraph company reaches the eastern terminus of one of these roads, instead of receiving from that company, without discriminating its business, they refuse so to do, or at least substantially refuse to comply with this obligation of their charter. In other words the Western Union, so far as that whole area is concerned, now having a population of 8,000,000 people, has practically a monopoly, and its carrying it to such an extent as to show a tendency to claim, in addition to the recognized right of a common carrier, the right also to gather and sell the news of the day on its own account. If the committee would inquire into this branch of the subject it would find that the collection and sale of election news and such important matters as a president's message, are sought to be monopolized by the Western Union company in some instances, and that barefaced attempts had been made by the Western Union company to coerce newspapers into making exclusive contracts to transact all their business by its wires. The committee would see at once how such attempts and assumptions threatened the liberty of the press in the region which was subjected to this monopoly. It is because of that fact, and because of other matters upon which he would ask to be heard at a later date, that he had introduced this resolution.

D. H. Bates, president of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph company, was then sworn and examined. He gave his story of the efforts of his company to penetrate with its wires the territory described by Mr. Anderson, and its failure through what he described as the co-operation between the Pacific railroads and the Western Union company. Bates also offered some suggestions in the way of remedial legislation.

CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT.

An Attack Made on the Church Establishment of Wales.

LONDON, March 9.—In the house of commons this evening, Mr. Delwyn, (Liberal) moved to disestablish the church of Wales. Mr. Grey (liberal), moved to reform instead of to disestablish the church of Wales. Sir Wm. Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, contended that the questions of disestablisment of the Welch and English churches were involved and inseparable. Grey's amendment was adopted by a vote of 241 to 229, and then as a substitute for Delwyn's motion, it was rejected by a vote of 336 to 42. In the first division the minority consisted of liberals and Parnellites. In the second division the Parnellites left the house in a body. Gladstone, Chamberlain, Morley and Trevelyn abtained from voting altogether. Mr. Gladstone is reported better today.

A Vicious Woman's Trade.

LONDON, March 9.—Louisa Hart, a rich procuress of West End, was today committed for trial on the charge of providing young girls for a number of aristocratic patrons. The woman's business had grown so bold and offensive that the police felt constrained to suppress it, but despite their best efforts they were unable until recently to secure evidence that would convict. The arrest of Mrs. Hart has caused a sensation in certain circles, and gossip about many names of titled debauchees as likely to be identified with the business by which the woman has grown rich.

War Preparations in Greece.

VIENNA, March 9.—The continued war preparations in Greece are exciting grave fears in the European cabinets. It is believed that the moral effect of the assembling of the foreign fleets in Suda bay will not be sufficient to coerce Greece, and that further measures will be necessary. Greece has been warned that if she persists in her intention of violating peace, she will be left to suffer punishment at the hands of Turkey. Greece reasserts her claims to Epius in accordance with the terms of the Berlin treaty, and declares that hitherto she has only yielded to "force."

Revival of the British Merchant Marine.

LONDON, March 9.—There is a manifest improvement in the condition of the British merchant marine. The improvement is especially noticeable in the reviving of the shipping trade of the Tyne. Sixteen steamers which have long lain in edleness on this river, have just been chartered for carrying purposes in the English trade. The ships have engaged British seamen principally, and in no case at reduced wages.

Anarchy in Annam.

LONDON, March 9.—Advices from Annam state that anarchy prevails in Annam; that bands of robbers are scouring the land; that the people are in revolt against French authority, and that the rebels have attacked the French near Hue, the capital, and killed several of them.

Bismarck Very Sick.

BERLIN, March 9.—Bismarck, who has been suffering for several days from muscular rheumatism in the shoulders and chest, is much worse today.

Coming to Terms with the Pope.

BERLIN, March 9.—Another stage has been reached in the reconciliation between the church and state, in the appointment of a bishop to the long vacant see of Ermeland.

There Will be Two Cardinals.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—The Catholic Mirror has received a cablegram announcing that Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, will be made a cardinal, as well as Archbishop Gibbons.

TRUCK FARMING.

INTERVIEW WITH A SOUTH GEORGIA MELON GROWER.

The Crop Being Planted—Increase in Acreage—Success Anticipated—A Long Felt Need—Dr. Warren's Condition—Personal and Social Gossip—Other Interesting News.

MACON, March 9.—[Special.]—Knowing that Captain McNeil, the efficient sheriff of Brooks county, had tried melon growing on a moderate scale, your correspondent talked with the gentleman while he was stopping in the city today.

"Tell me something about the outlook," was the query.

"Well, sir, the outlook is good. I am increasing my acreage, even with last year's rather unsatisfactory experience to embarrass me. I have planted pretty largely of melons and vegetables, and I expect to make money out of my truck this season. My friend, Mr. Alderman, here, has planted sixty acres in melons already. Others are going ahead on a similar scale, and the outlook is bright."

"You have all about abandoned cotton?"

"No, that is a mistaken idea that has gone out. Those farmers who do a great deal of trucking cultivate just about as much cotton as they ever did. You see, it does not interfere with their regular crops in the least, and they run both branches of farming."

"How about markets? Where do you prefer to ship?"

"New York, Boston and eastern markets pay the best. The western markets do not give such satisfactory results. I shall ship my melons to New York and Boston and my vegetables in the same direction. But truck farmers are not running so strong on string beans and cucumbers as formerly. The melon is the staple."

"Is it dull down there?"

"No, not as dull as I find it higher up. The nearness of the opening of the truck business causes an activity in business circles not observable before the trucking industry was established."

"How about real estate?"

"It is looking up. I see a good increase in real estate valuation since trucking began, seven years ago. In fact, near a railroad station, you can hardly buy any land now and it gives employment to a number of laborers who would otherwise be idle. It has been the salvation of south Georgia. As we grow more acquainted with the business in all its bearings, of course the chances are better for our success. A great many have lost money in the business, but the man that goes at it in a sensible, business-like manner is bound to succeed."

"Tell me about the LeConte business? Does it promise well?"

"Exceedingly well. As has been often asserted, it will do more for southern Georgia than the orange has for Florida. New orchards are being set out, and the industry is on a boom."

Continuing, the speaker said:

"Nearer home, Jerry B. Willis, of Walden, who planted seventy-five acres in melons last year, will put in one hundred and forty this season. Thomas Willingham, of Byron, increases his melon crop from twenty to sixty-five acres, and is growing a fine orchard of Shockley apples. No, sir, diversified farming is the salvation of the country."

A MOUNTAINEER AND HIS APPLES.

Shortly after one of the shrewdest and solidest business men of Macon said to your correspondent:

"The other day a sturdy young mountaineer called at my office to exchange a five dollar bill for silver. While the clerk was serving him I looked out in the street and there was a wagon load of apples. I went out and bought a peck, ordered them sent to my store, and as I turned away there was my mountaineer, ready to measure up a peck of luscious Shockley apples, for which he charged me thirty cents. Upon interrogating him, I learned that he lived in Polk county, one and half miles from Rockmart, and had twenty-five acres in apples that were in bearing, from which he had harvested this year 2,800 bushels. Putting them at $1 per bushel, that is over $100 per acre. That young man peddles them about the country, and makes a handsome living. He has ten acres that are not in bearing yet."

A Long Felt Need.

MACON, March 9.—[Special.]—Colonel M. J. Hatcher has been thinking out an invention for two years, and at last he has about perfected it. It is a simple, durable corn and pea planter. Your correspondent witnessed a test of its adaptability yesterday. It is made in two parts, the front consisting of a twelve-inch wooden wheel that runs between two uprights of castiron that are attached to the plow beam with bolts, not inserted, but fitting closely to the wood. This large wheel has a spindle, to the left side of which, outside the casting is a small cog wheel. This is geared by a short band chain to another cog wheel next the plowshare, to which is attached on the same spindle a small wheel that works inside the hopper, which is fastened to the plow beam in the same manner as the first. This inner wheel has inch holes, in which are plugs that may be moved up or down, making the hole deep or shallow, as desired. In motion the front wheel sets the cog wheels going, and the inner wheel turns over and in the hole drop one, two or any other number of grains of corn or peas, and as it goes over it deposits them precisely in the furrow.

It is certainly the acme of simplicity, durability and infallibility in the way of dropping grain regularly and accurately.

Baseball News.

MACON, March 9.—[Special.]—Beeler, the great pitcher, has become quite a favorite with the boys. Today Miller, pitcher; Mallory, first base and Driscoll, second base, leave Pawtucket, R. I., for Macon, where they will play the season. Decker, catcher, of Chicago, Walsh, short stop, of Cave Cut, Ia., and Smith, pitcher, of New Orleans, are also on the way here. The others are expected daily. It is reported that Macon will secure Twitchell, of the Chicagos. The grounds are being put in first-class order, and repairs will begin on the grand stand this week. Under the grand stand a number of private boxes are to be built, and the roof will be constructed in a manner to be proof against all sorts of weather.

Beeler says that he is rather disappointed in not having a sodded diamond. He fears that the bare ground will give them the "sun grins" in the summer.

Seven Thieves.

MACON, March 9.—[Special.]—The thieves of Tybee appear to have been a regular organized band of bandits. Seven of the gentry have been captured, and Colonel W. M. Wimberly, in behalf of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, will prosecute them for all they are worth. They have stole a great deal of merchandise from the freight department of that company.

Dr Warren's Condition.

MACON, March 9.—[Special.]—Rev. Dr. E. W. Warren's condition remains unchanged. Another physician was sent for this morning. Letters of condolence and inquiry from distant friends, who have seen THE CONSTITUTION'S announcement of his illness, are being received from his friends.

Dots and Dashes.

MACON, March 9.—[Special.]—Milton Nobles struck Macon on a bad night, but his play was warmly applauded by the appreciative audience.

Jack Chapman, a former employe of the Central railroad, left Macon in debt about a year ago, for Texas. It is reported that he has married an heiress out there. His wife and two children, whom he left in Macon, are having a hard time of it.

Sheriff McNeil, of Quitman, passed through the city today, having in charge Mrs. Fannie Giddings, an old lady of a good family whom he was carrying to the asylum. He was accompanied by Mr. Robert Alderman, of Brooks county.

A negro, who is subject to fits, and who was cruelly abandoned by a horse drover in Florida, was in the city today trying to beat his way back to Indianapolis, where his mother lives.

There was a sad meeting at the jail this morning, when a younger brother of Frank Humphrey called on the wretched prisoner.

Editor Grier, of the Georgia Stock and Agricultural Journal, has removed his office to the Smith building on Second street, next door to the Evening News. That locality is getting to be a regular newspaper row, where editors most do congregate.

Personal and Social Gossip.

MACON, March 9.—[Special.]—Macon is literally going wild with gaiety. Besides an opera at the academy of music, there were four entertainments in the city last night. But Lent cometh when no man danceth.

Ex-Governor Boynton, whose present home is Griffin, visited Macon yesterday.

T. J. Carter, of Perry, is at the Lanier house.

Colonel D. M. Hughes and wife, of Twiggs, are at the Edgerton.

Mrs. C. W. Smith is visiting Columbus, stopping with her father, Rev. J. S. Key.

A. W. Turner, of Albany, is at the Lanier house.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. McLaren are visiting R. N. Westbrook, at Albany.

Miss E. A. Ward is off to New York today.

The toilets at the social Thalians' ball last night, were exceedingly beautiful.

Captain J. A. Hooser and wife, with Mrs. M. L. Hooser, are in town today.

Mrs. W. T. Cook, of Griffin, is visiting Mrs. Dr. J. O. A. Cook, this city.

B. Blakeman, senior member of the New York firm of Ivison, Blakeman & Co., is visiting Captain R. E. Park, this city.

Miss Maude Napier, of Forsyth, is visiting at the residence of Captain Allen, Oak street.

N. H. Brown, of Orlando, Florida, is in the city. He will leave tomorrow for the semi-tropics, accompanied by his sister, Miss Jennie Lee Brown, of Fort Valley.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

The Georgia Midland—Marriages and Deaths.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—The directors of the Georgia Midland were in session this afternoon, considering the proposition of a northern syndicate to build the road, but definite action was not reached. The nature of the proposition has not been given the public yet.

Mr. Marcus Margolisky, of Bloomington, Ills., and Miss Beulah Shields, of this city, were married today at 11:30 o'clock and left for New Orleans.

Mr. Eugene Houston died of heart disease at his home in Girard today.

Mr. George B. Nease, formerly of this city, died at Hurtsboro, Ala., last night.

The Chicago Blues and the Columbus Amateurs will open the season here on Friday by crossing bats at Star park.

The old folks' concert, for the benefit of the library tonight, was a grand success.

Will Williams, and operative in the Eagle and Phœnix mills had his hands caught in the machinery today, and one of them was badly mangled, and the other slightly.

COURT WEEK IN ELBERTON.

Judge Samuel Lumpkin Opens Up the Docket.

ELBERTON, March 9.—[Special.]—Elbert superior court met yesterday morning, Judge Samuel Lumpkin presiding. Captain William B. Henry was chosen foreman of the grand jury. Judge Lumpkin's charge to the grand jury, as usual, was very clear and pointed and interspersed with apt illustrations. His charge on the enforcement of the prohibition law was well received by the people. Without intimating any opinion as to the propriety of passing the law he urged upon the jury the importance of a strict compliance with and enforcement of it.

Mr. William M. Howard, the solicitor general, is on hand, discharging the duties of his office to the satisfaction of everybody. There are but few visiting attorneys here yet. Among those present are Hon. M. P. Reese, of Washington, and Hon. A. G. McCurry, of Hartwell. The attendance at the court is large, but so far the crowd is unusually orderly.

Under the Ban.

FORSYTH, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Monroe superior court adjourned late on Saturday afternoon. Lewis Dumas, colored, was convicted of arson, burning the cotton house of W. A. Westbrooks, and sent to the chaingang for seven years. Cyrus Parker, colored, was found guilty of larceny and given six months, and for carrying concealed weapons, nine months in the chaingang. Cheney and Jesse Corley, convicted of riot, were sentenced to pay a fine of $125 or ten months in the chaingang.

Dawson Superior Court.

DAWSONVILLE, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Superior court for this county has adjourned, Hon. J. B. Estes presiding for Judge Brown, who this week is holding court in Habersham for Judge Estes. The business disposed of was rather light, no very important cases, civil or criminal, having been tried. Solicitor George A. Gober, the best solicitor in the state, was also on hand. Our people are well pleased with Judge Estes.

The First of April.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—A cooking school is to be inaugurated in Savannah about the first of April by Miss Parloe, of New York, under the auspices of the Ladies' Industrial Home. The scheme is encouraged by some of our best ladies, and it is thought the school will open with a class of thirty prominent society ladies, who are desirous of being instructed in the mysteries of good cooking.

A Receiver Appointed.

GRIFFIN, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—The Clark Cave guano company have filed a bill against W. T. Cole, of Griffin, praying an injunction for a receiver and a settlement. A temporary injunction has been granted, and J. D. Boyd has been appointed as a receiver. The case is set for a hearing on Saturday before Judge Clark, of Atlanta, Judge Boynton being disqualified. Plaintiffs allege that defendant is indebted to them about twenty-eight thousand dollars. The defendant will answer that on a settlement he is not indebted to plaintiffs, but that, on the contrary, plaintiffs are indebted to him. W. T. Cole has represented the company for three years, and is one of the best guano merchants in this section, selling every year immense quantities.

Building in Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Since the building of our new courthouse has began, it has infused new life into some of our people. Mr. Bondurant is negotiating with Mr. George W. Brooks to build him a nice brick store, on his corner lot on the square, this summer. Messrs. M. H. Arnold & Son, of Crawford, speak of having a large brick store built, to take the place of their present frame house.

The brick for the courthouse will be made here, the clay around town being of the finest for that purpose.

Mr. Bondurant will make some 100,000 extra brick for sale.

The Bones of a Dead Indian.

ATHENS, GA., March 9.—[Special.]—The road workers, while digging on the side of the road, near the paper mill bridge, on Monday, unearthed the skeleton of a man. There were a large number of black and green beads found under the skeleton, which leads them to believe that it is the skeleton of an Indian, and was probably buried there many years ago. There were several shot in the skull, which was about an inch thick.

The Commencement Orator.

ATHENS, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Hon. W. B. Hill has notified the Demosthenian society of the university that he will accept the position of commencement orator. The orator delivers the address on Monday morning of commencement. The society may well congratulate itself on the selection of such a man as Mr. H. as orator.

To Locate in Gainesville.

LEXINGTON, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Dr. W. W. Buckhalter, of this county, is here, having just returned from the Atlanta Medical college as a graduate. He will locate in Gainesville, Ga., and begin the practice of medicine.

THROUGE THE STATE.

A BRUNSWICK AND WESTERN CONDUCTOR IN A BAD FIX.

The Dwelling House of Mr. Asa Tanner Destroyed by an Incendiary—Two Negroes Refuse to Pay Their Fare and Assault the Conductor—Reward for Dennis Johnson.

ALBANY, GA., March 9.—[Special.]—On last Sunday week Conductors Wiley Abbott and Captain Eddy, of the Brunswick and Western railroad, spent the day socially in the city together. When evening drew near Mr. Abbott invited Captain Eddie to take tea and spend the night with him, offering to share his room at the Barnes House, which offer was accepted. On arising next morning Abbott missed $80, which he had secreted in his vest pocket. Of course his friend was not suspected, but quite a commotion was enacted in the hotel, by the prompt arrest, and search of all the porters and waiters which revealed nothing but innocence of the poor suspects. Things went thus for a week, when on Sunday night last being their lay over in Albany together again, Abbott all at once became convinced that his friend Eddy was the thief. After enticing him in a room Abbott pulled out his revolver, telling him to haul out, which he did instanter, $65 of the $80. Eddy brought in the Brunswick and Western passenger train this evening at 3:36, and upon the arrival of the train Marshal Westbrook and Officer Kemp offered the gentleman their arms gratuitously, and in default of bail Officer Cooper furnished him free board at the county's expense. He was given a cell with Mr. Harry Barree, ex-agent of the Brunswick and Western in this city, who is waiting for a h[illegible] at the April court, for embezzling $800 [illegible] funds of the road.

AN INCENDI[illegible] FLAME.

The Wanton Destruction of Mr. Asa Tanner's Dwelling.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock, the dwelling house and kitchen of Mr. Asa Tanner, in the country, six miles east of Sandersville, were entirely consumed by fire. The facts indicate the fiendish work of an incendiary. Mr. Tanner and his wife were absent at the time of the fire, paying a Sunday call to friends in the neighborhood. The fire was set to the rear of the kitchen and dwelling, about the center of the south of each building. The flames leaped rapidly from its starting point, and in a short space of time both houses were wrapt in volumes of smoke and a heated blaze. Everything was destroyed, and the loss falls heavily upon the unfortunate man. Situated about thirty or thirty-five yards back to the side of either building, which is about the same distance from the dwelling to the kitchen, were a barn and smoke-house. Neither of these latter buildings were injured at all, and had either the dwelling or kitchen fired the other by sparks conveyed by the wind, the barn and smoke-house would necessarily have caught, and their failure to catch predicates the belief that some one applied a torch to both dwelling and kitchen. The perpetrator picked an opportune time for his work, and succeeded only too well.

THE CRIMINAL DOCKET.

The Second Week of Washington County Superior Court.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—The second week of the March term of the Washington superior court is in session, Hon. R. W. Carswell, presiding, and W. L. Phillips, of Louisville, solicitor pro tem.

The criminal docket was taken up and will consume most, if not the entire week. The case of G. W. McCarty, charged with an attempt at arson, was set for trial for Thursday next. This case has excited widespread interest throughout the limits of the county, and upon that day the courtroom will be packed with spectators to glean every interesting fact connected with the case that will be adduced upon the witness stand.

The court is engaged in hearing the case of Clay Dixson, charged with the murder of Jeff Dixson, both colored.

Clay seems to be about 50 years of age, of very dark complexion, and is a minister of the gospel, and bears a good character for one of his color. He is represented by Colonels J. K. Hines and D. N. Gilmore. It is the general belief that he will be acquitted.

Councel for McCarty will make a strong fight to liberate him. There is a wonderful difference in opinions as to the final result.

Mr. Graham, of Augusta, official stenographer for that circuit, is here taking down evidence.

Refused to Pay Their Fare.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—This morning early, as the passenger train on the Central was approaching the city, two negroes, Willis Stephenson and Sylvester Wilson, boarded the cars at station No. 1. When Conductor D. S. Farnell asked them for their fare they refused, became very abusive, and finally assaulted him. The conductor called for assistance. The negroes were quickly subjugated and tied. On reaching the city the conductor turned the prisoners over to a policeman, and later they were committed to jail to answer the charge before the superior court. On Wilson was found a loaded revolver, and on Stephenson an ugly looking knife. They are a bad pair.

Rewards for Dennis Johnson.

ALTOONA, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Dennis Johnson, the negro who attempted to murder a gentleman near Kingston, in his bed last summer, and was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, left the Cartersville jail. The manner of his leaving is no secret to the people of Bartow county. A reward of $100 was offered by the governor and $25 by the county. The indignation felt by every person in Bartow will not fail to bring him in. A negro, like a shad, is bound to return to his birth place, and he has been about his old home not very long ago.

A Serious Cut.

ATHENS, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—A fight occurred in East Athens Sunday evening, between Henry Evans, a white boy about twelve years old, and a little negro. The negro knocked Evans down with a stick and Evans cut him three times with a pocket knife. One of the cuts was very near the heart, and may prove fatal. The cutting was done in self defense.

Thrown by a Colt.

VILLA RICA, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—"Herbert" Slaughter, a little son of J. T. Slaughter, Jr., was thrown by a colt Saturday evening. When picked up he was unconscious and had convulsions, lasting about two hours. His grandfather attended him, and today he is much better. He was thrown on his head.

Quit Selling Bitters.

ATHENS, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Our drugstores have all quit selling bitters of which alcohol is the chief ingredient.

The Artesian Well Abandoned.

AMERICUS, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—For more than two years Americus has been trying to get a flowing artesian well. Last night the council, by formal vote, decided to abandon the effort.

We have good artesian water, but it is brought to the surface (ninety feet) by an improved Knowls pump.

Identifying Stolen Property.

AMERICUS, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Dr. Burroughs, of Brunswick, has been here several days looking up evidence to locate the burglar who blew open his safe some weeks ago. Among the property found in the possession of Frank Davenport, the alleged burglar, were many articles identified by the doctor.

Died from Her Burns.

AMERICUS, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Carrie Colbert, the colored girl who was so badly burned at the residence of Dr. W. P. Burt two weeks ago, died last night. Her mother, Maggie Fambro, lives in Hampton, and has telegraphed for her remains.

Don't forget to take a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup with you to Florida this winter.

AT THE LAST MOMENT.

A Man in Delirium Confesses to a Murder.

MACON, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Swamp Miles, the man who is supposed to have murdered Swamp Mollie and her paramour, Davis, died yesterday. He made a virtual confession while dying, crying out:

"Oh! why do you torment me; I have killed you once—let me alone."

He tore his hair and clutched at his throat, saying:

"Oh! Mollie, leave me alone!" then cried:

"I am in an engine burning up; help me out."

He soon died. His confession virtually settles the question as to who was the murderer.

A PROHIBITION SPURT.

The People of Washington County Want Another Chance.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Two years ago an election was held in this county on prohibition. After a very spirited campaign, in which both sides worked hard and with vim and earnestness, the whisky men carried the day by a handsome majority. The prohibitionists took their defeat with good grace, fully determined when the proper time arrived to test the matter again.

After patiently waiting for the two years to expire, which by the provisions of the local option law intervene between every election, the friends of the prohibition movement have decided that it is expedient to enter the contest again. They feel confident, and talk assuredly of victory. They intend to make a big effort to carry the coming election, and are daily working to that end. For the past few weeks several committees have been canvassing over the county, in the several districts, for the purpose of getting the requisite number of signatures to their petitions to present to the ordinary, Hon. M. Newman, asking that an election be ordered at an early date.

The different committees met at the Masonic hall on last Monday, and made their reports. They contained over one thousand names, one hundred of whom were colored. The negro preachers of the county, with two or three exceptions, have entered heartily into the movement and will use all of their influence to control the negro vote. The ordinary has issued an order for an election to be held on the 14th of April next.

The temperance advocates have imported the prohibition badge, of blue satin, with these words inscribed upon them: "Close the barrooms and save the people." On last Friday a bevy of young ladies were stationed at each entrance to the courhouse enclosure, with a full supply of these badges, and pinned them on the men as they passed in on their way to the courtroom.

Mr. R. C. Jones, one of the prominent workers in this movement, says that they will, in all probability, have several prohibition orators here to speak sometime before the election. Rev. Sam Jones and Dr. Hawthorne will be invited, and it is confidently stated that they will come. On the other hand the anti-prohibitionists assert that victory will perch on their banners. As yet they have scarcely done anything, waiting for their opponents to open the fight.

There are eight barrooms in this county—three in Sandersville, three in Tennille and two in Oconee. By legislative enactment there is no whisky sold in Davisboro.

The licenses of the barrooms in this city expire on the 6th of next October, while those in Tennille do not expire until February 6, 1887. Saturday night, at a special meeting of the council, the licenses in this city were extended until February 6, 1887, so that, in the event of the success of the prohibition movement, the Sandersville saloons could continue to sell as long as the Tennille saloons. The citizens of this town approve the action of the council in thus extending their licenses.

WILL HALL GO DRY?

The Preparations for Today's Contest in Gainesville.

GAINESVILLE, March 9.—[Special.]—Your correspondent dropped into the ordinary's office this afternoon to learn something of the arrangement for the election tomorrow.

Mr. R. R. Gardner was busily engaged in drawing up tally sheets for the use of the managers and clerks, but stopped long enough to say that the managers at the Gainesville precinct would be A. J. Davis, J. P., and Messrs. J. R. Boone and James B. Gaston. The clerks are John T. Wilson, L. A. Puckett and Frank Smith. Mr. Gardner says there will be at least 2,000 votes polled in the county and that there will be a majority of 250 against prohibition.

Mr. J. M. Chamblee, the efficient tax collector of Hall county, was sitting near, and said:

"I am not taking sides in the election at all, but I have just been all over the county, and I know the wet ticket will win by a majority of 300 to 500."

Mr. John T. Wilson, the tax receiver thought the figures of Mr. Gardner and Mr. Chamblee too high, and said the antis would have 100 majority.

Mr. J. A. Findley, an ardent anti, says the county will go 500 to 1,000 wet.

Mr. M. M. Sanders, one of the prohibition leaders, says the dry ticket will win by a majority of 300 to 400.

Mr. E. P. Chambers, a lifelong prohibitionist, claims the county for his side by 200 votes.

Dr. Daniel, one of the strongest of the prohibition leaders, expressed himself as very hopeful indeed, but could not say what the vote would be.

Mr. M. D. Hudson thought the vote would be very close, and that prohibition would win.

Rev. A. A. Marshall, who has worked faithfully and well in the cause of prohibition, was very confident of victory.

The prohibitionists have rented the Dunlap store, and will, on tomorrow, supply the voters with coffee and lunches from that place. Mr. Parker was busily engaged this afternoon getting the room in readiness.

The place known as Evans' hall will be headquarters for the wet men, and they will supply their voters with refreshments from that point.

The dry men hope for a pleasant day, tomorrow, but the other side would somewhat prefer a rainy day, as the farmers would be more apt to turnout. One of the greatest fears of the wet men is that the farmers will be too busy to vote.

And thus your readers can see that the question is very much mixed. Every one has a different opinion as to the result, and a different reason for the way he intends to vote, but all good men are anxious for the election to be over, so that our people can once more get to business.

Rev. J. W. Lee, of Atlanta, addressed a very large crowd in the courthouse last night, and made a most favorable impression.

Liquor Violators Caught.

ATHENS, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—The police have run upon two parties who are selling whisky on the sly in Athens, and have a dead case against them that will be reported to the next grand jury.

Supplied With Weather Signals.

DOUGLASVILLE, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Through the energy of several of our citizens and the kindness of Captain W. W. Foracre, of the Georgia Pacific railroad, this place has been supplied with weather signals and receives daily reports. The late pleasant weather has very materially aided farmers in preparing to plant their crops.

Crop Prospects in Wilcox.

ABBEVILLE, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—There has been but very little corn planted as yet in this county. The late rains and the cold weather have put planting behind. Some peach trees and plums are in bloom. The early oat crop was all killed by the hard freezes, but the late sowing is reported as looking well. The oat crop will be short this year.

Surprised by His Friends.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 9.—[Special.—The German friendly society last night surprised ex-President Charles Gassman by presenting him with a testimonial in the shape of a handsomely framed and engraved resolution, expressive of the appreciation of his valuable services as president for nine years.

GEORGIA GLIMPSES.

NEWS CONDENSED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

A Curious Egg—Burning of a Barn—Rome Preparing for the State Baptist Convention—Freaks of a Whirlwind—Capture of a Centipede—An Old Negro in Burke County.

The town council of Monroe prohibits the use of sling-shots in that place.

The Walton county farmers are very hopeful of their crop prospects.

Tom Garner, of Habersham county, goes to the penitentiary two years for stealing a steer.

Rev. Father O'Brien, of Washington, has fully recovered from his sickness, and is now at work again.

The barn belonging to Mrs. Wm. Sutton near Danburg, was burned up on Thursday. It was the work of an incendiary.

Mr. H. D. Smith, of Taliaferro county, is selling hay to his neighbors. He finds it much more profitable than raising cotton to swap for fertilizers.

A whirlwind passed through a new ground near Barberville Sunday, and carried all the brush and tree tops to another place. It was a very severe wind, but did no damage.

Mr. Zeb Colley, of Wilkes county, has a watch that was made in 1794. It was first the property of his grandfather, and has passed through each generation of the family in succession.

Major Lamar Cobb, of Athens, has a piece of wood that he bought at auction, which was taken from Sir Walter Scott's grave. He has a great many curiosities, and is quite an antiquarian.

The Baptists, of Cedartown, have made arrangements with Judge A. R. Wright, of Rome, to fill the pulpit of Rev. Dr. McIntosh until that gentleman recuperates sufficiently to again regularly officiate.

Captain Burnett, of Newton, found a hen's egg on his place recently, in the shape of a terrapin, with distinct marks for feet and tail, the outlines of a human face, and the figures of 171 on the flat side. There are several living witnesses to the above sacts.

Mr. Parks, of Jackson county, captured a centipede one day last week. It is more deadly in its bite than the rattlesnake, and was never heard of before in this part of the country. Mr. Parks has seen them in Texas, and says it is certainly a centipede.

Mr. H. N. Jenkins, solicitor of patents, Washington, D. C., officially reports to THE CONSTITUTION the following complete list of patents granted Georgia inventors for the week ending March 2, 1886: John A. Litsey, White House, combined plow stock and cultivator; Johnson D. Davis, Athens, water elevator; John H. and Thos. Dodd, Cedartown, fertilizer and distributor.

Waynesboro Citizen: There is a negro living in Gath district, named Ned Barfield, who says that he is 125 years old. He also states that he was once owned by General Washington. He remembers and gives a pretty accurate account of Cornwallis' surrender, and of LaFayette's visit to the United States after the revolutionary war. He has the appearance of a centenarian.

Dalton Argus: The Georgia towns that pulled their Shanghais for the Ohio excursionists are mouthing about the results. As a rule there is not much business in an ordinary excursion, and it is not a very mild type of idiocy that would hope to sell men homes on the fly. The best plan is always to show a proper hospitality to strangers without running over with gush. The excursions are sure to be of benefit to us.

The state Baptist convention is to meet in Rome this spring, and the conference of the Rome Baptist church took action in the matter Sunday by passing a resolution directing the pastor to appoint such committees as would be necessary for the reception and entertainment of the delegates. Mr. James A. Smith will move at once in the matter of reduced railroad fare. He thinks one fare for the round trip will be the rule.

FORSYTH'S ROMANCE.

A Pretty Little Story Having Its Origin in Sherman's March to the Sea.

FORSYTH, Ga., March 9.—[Special]—Married, at the residence of the bride's mother, Miss Dosie Goodrum, of this county, and Mr. David T. Rogers, of Logan, Kansas. There is a piece of romance connected with this marriage. Mr. Rogers was in the union army attached to General Sherman's command, and with him in his march through Georgia, and one night camped near the residence of Mr. J. I. Goodrum, the brother of the bride. On leaving next morning Mr. Rogers left his knapsack, and in it was a diary which he kept on the march, which was found by one of Mr. Goodrum's children. Some years after the present bride was visiting her brother and came across his diary, and wrote to Mr. Rogers, having seen his address in the diary, stating that she was in possession of the same, and if he desired would forward it to him. He immediately wrote back requesting her to forward it to him, which she did. A correspondence then sprang up between Mrs. Mary Rogers, his wife, and Miss Goodrum, which was kept up for some time. About eighteen months ago he wrote to Miss Goodrum that his wife was dead, and through the solicitations of his children wrote her, as they and his wife had formed quie an attachment for her. Some few days ago he wrote again, stating that he had some "special" business that called him to North Carolina, and would call to see her on his way south. He arrived in Forsyth, and went out to see Miss G. to pay a friendly visit and to thank her in person for preserving the little book he prized so highly. He was so well pleased with her he called the next day, and liking one another so well were married, as above stated. The happy couple will leave for their western home the last of this week.

"The Democratic Docket."

From the Washington, Ga., Chronicle.

Judge Dooly was a strong whig and never let an opportunity pass to "poke fun" at his opponents, the democrats. In his day the democrats were a lively set of men, who indulged in brawls and fistcuffs whenever they felt like having any fun, and much of the time of every court was consumed in the trial of members of this party, which was made up mainly of the wool hat boys.

When the charge to each grand jury was finished on Monday morning, at the different courts, Judge Dooly would announce, "Gentlemen, I will announce now, while I think of it, that the democratic docket will be called on Wednesday morning."

If the judge had to hold court in Georgia now, he would say that the republican docket would be called on that day.

Distinguished Visitors.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Colonel A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, is in the city, en route to Florida with a party of friends.

Rev. Charles F. Deems, rector of the Church of the Strangers, New York, lectures here tonight on "Little Trifles."

The Waiter Paralyzed.

TOCCOA, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Nat Williams, a colored waiter at the Davenport house, was stricken with paralysis last night. He has not spoken since.

Petroleum V. Nasby.

D. R. Locke, Petroleum V. Nasby, editor Toledo "Blade," writes: "I had on a forefinger of my right hand one of those pleasan pets, a 'run-round.' The finger became int flamed to a degree unbearable and swollen to nearly twice its natural size. A friend gave me Henry's Carbolic Salve, and in twenty minutes the pain had so much subsided as to give me a fair night's rest, which I had not had before for a week. The inflammation left the finger in a day. I consider it a most valuable article."

The Lithonia Granite companies are getting out large quantities of stone. New quarries are being opened.

HEMORRHOIDS

Blind, Bleeding and Itching, Positively Cured by Cuticura.

A WARM bath with CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin Beautifier, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, will instantly allay the intense itching of the most aggravated case of Itching Piles. This treatment, combined with small doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, three times per day, to regulate and strengthen the bowels, overcome constipation and remove the cause, will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles when all other remedies, and even physicians, fail.

ITCHING PILES.

I was taken for the first time in my life with Blind Piles, so severe that I could hardly keep on my feet. I used various remedies for three weeks, when the disease took the form of Itching piles, and growing worse. By advice of an old gentleman I tried the CUTICURA. One application relieved the itching and I was soon cured. I wish to tell the world that in cases of Itching Piles the price of the CUTICURA is of no account. From an unsolicited quarter. O. C. KIBBY.

Concord, New Haven.

ITCHING PILES.

I began the use of your CUTICURA remedies when you first put them on the market, and know of two cases of Itching Piles that have been cured by the use, at my suggestion, of these remedies. F. N. MARTIN,

Virdun, Illinois.

ALL THAT YOU CLAIM.

I have tried your CUTICURA remedies and find them all that you claim, and the demand for them in this section is great. AUGUSTUS W. COLLINS.

Higgston, Ga.

SPLENDID SATISFACTION.

CUTICURA REMEDIES have given splendid satisfaction to those of my customers who have had occasion to use them. HENRY GERMANN, Druggist,

Quincy, Illinois.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood disease, from Pimples to Scrofula. Sold everywhere. price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

SKIN Blemishes, Pimples, Blackheads and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.



TIRED MUSCLES Strengthened, Pain Annihilated, Inflammation subdued, and Malarial and Epidemic Diseases Prevented by that infallible antidote to pain and inflammation, the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 25c. wky sun we



AURANTII

Most of the diseases which afflict mankind are originally caused by a disordered condition of the LIVER. For all complaints of this kind, such as Torpidity of the Liver, Biliousness, Nervous Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipation, Flatulency, Eructations and Burning of the Stomach (sometimes called Heartburn), Miasma, Malaria, Bloody Flux, Chills and Fever, Breakbone Fever, Exhaustion before or after Fevers, Chronic Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Foul Breath, Irregularities incidental to Females, Bearing-down Pains, Backache, &c., &c., STADIGER'S AURANTII is invaluable. It is not a panacea for all diseases, but will CURE all diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH and BOWELS. It changes the complexion from a waxy, yellow tinge, to a ruddy, healthy color. It entirely removes low, gloomy spirits. It is one of the BEST ALTERATIVES and PURIFIERS OF THE BLOOD, and is A VALUABLE TONIC.

STADIGER'S AURANTII

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle.

C. F. STADIGER, Proprietor, 140 SO. FRONT ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

Name this paper. mar10-d&wky[illegible]

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray Street, N. Y.

nov10—d&wkly sun wed fri t coln r m w o k

Congested Liver

Do you know what Congestion is? Well, listen.

It is a "Collecting together" of blood in an organ, and occurs during a sluggish condition of the system. To maintain health the blood must flow constantly. If congestion occurs it is dammed up and the longer it remains in this condition the surer does it undermine and destroy the organ, or produce a chronic disease.

The Liver is readily affected by unfavorable weather changes and by heat. It is very easily deranged. Promote its natural action and prevent congestion and disease by the occasional use of

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

mar1—dtf sun wed fri wky n r m no 8

A. P. TRIPOD,

Painters' Supplies,

WINDOW GLASS

Lubricating Oils, Etc.

13 BROAD STREET.

THE SU[illegible]

DECISIONS [illegible] MA[illegible]

Hon. James Jack[illegible] Hall and M. H. [illegible] for the Co[illegible] kin, Sup[illegible]

Scoville & Beer[illegible] Refusal of man[illegible] Laws. Jurisdi[illegible] tional Law. ([illegible] Jackson, C. J.—[illegible] makes it the duty [illegible] ate the returns a[illegible] contests arising u[illegible] thereof. In case t[illegible] acts unfairly in a[illegible] vides the remedy t[illegible] from one-tenth of [illegible] have voted, to the [illegible] days from the decl[illegible] out plainly and dis[illegible] when, if the cause [illegible] the fairness of the [illegible] the ordinary, the [illegible] directed to three [illegible] county, requiring [illegible] and report the [illegible] of the supe[illegible] case shall [illegible] manner prescribed [illegible] being allowed in [illegible] manner can the c[illegible] the ordinary, no[illegible] the voters instit[illegible] rior court. The[illegible] a mandamus, on[illegible] compel the ordi[illegible] election had bee[illegible] contest made a[illegible] touching the el[illegible]

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Judgment affi[illegible] John T. Glenn[illegible] A. C. King; H. B[illegible] error.

Mynatt & Ho[illegible] ledge & Smith; [illegible] Hammond, for d[illegible]

Clayton vs. Calh[illegible] junction, fro[illegible] tional Law. [illegible] tion. (Befor[illegible] Jackson, C. J[illegible] that of Scoville [illegible] nary, decided t[illegible] in that case cov[illegible]

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Judgment affi[illegible] Julius L. B[illegible] Glenn; Cox & C[illegible] plaintiffs in err[illegible]

Mynatt & Ho[illegible] ledge & Smith; [illegible] Hammond, for d[illegible]

Jackson vs. S[illegible] Criminal La[illegible] Manslaughter[illegible] fore Judge H[illegible] Jackson, C. J.[illegible] itentiary convi[illegible] tying and fillin[illegible] fell into the str[illegible] escape, and if [illegible] onable man, [illegible] serving his ef[illegible] made, but neve[illegible] him, it would b[illegible] of the guard to [illegible] in his charge, [illegible] therefore [illegible] such as [illegible] sonable man, [illegible] mind that the [illegible] that the nece[illegible] kill in order [illegible] urged by thi[illegible] the discharge [illegible] shoot and kill [illegible] homicide wou[illegible] h. n.).

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THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1886.

Hon. James Jackson, Chief Justice; Hons. Samuel Hall and M. H. Blandford, Justices—Reported for the Constitution by J. H. Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporter.

Scoville & Beerman, vs. Calhoun, ordinary. Refusal of mandamus, from Fulton. Liquor. Laws. Jurisdiction. Elections. Constitutional Law. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Jackson, C. J.—The local option act of 1885 makes it the duty of the ordinary to consolidate the returns and decide all questions and contests arising under elections held by virtue thereof. In case the ordinary fails to do so, or acts unfairly in any respect, the statute provides the remedy to be pursued by petition from one-tenth of the number of voters who have voted to the superior court within twenty days from the declaration of the result, setting out plainly and distinctly the cause of contest, when, if the cause set out is such as impeaches the fairness of the election or the conduct of the ordinary, the judge shall grant an order directed to three justices of the peace of the county, requiring them to recount the ballots and report the result to the next term of the superior court, when the case shall be heard in the manner prescribed by the act, no supersedeas being allowed in the meantime. In no other manner can the courts control the action of the ordinary, nor can less than one-tenth of the voters institute a contest before the superior court. Therefore it was proper to refuse a mandamus, on the application of a firm, to compel the ordinary of a county, where an election had been held, to receive and hear a contest made and offered to be filed with him touching the election.

(a) The election and the supervision thereof by the ordinary being the exercise of political and police powers incidental to legislative and executive government, and not, in its general political and police effect, at all judicial, the courts have no jurisdiction to interfere except as conferred by the act itself.

(b.) When the law operates upon the private property of an individual, and it is seized, destroyed or confiscated, or the individual is indicted for a violation of such law, he may assail the portion thereof affecting his private property or personal liberty as unconstitutional, and the courts will make such an adjudication as will maintain the integrity of the law as a whole, if possible, and, at the same time, protect the citizen against any unconstitutional or illegal portions of the law, if there be such. Laws will never be decided unconstitutional except in case of necessity; and the courts will wait until the law is attempted to be put in operation, and will not, in advance thereof, declare the entire law unconstitutional on the ground that a portion of it is so attacked. Cooley's Const. Lieu., (5th ed.) 196, 197; 34 Ga., 309; 2 Brock., 447 and cit.; acts 1885, p. 121; Skrine et al. vs Jackson et al., and Caldwell et al. vs. Barrett et al., comm'rs, (Sept. term, 1884.)

Judgment affirmed.

John T. Glenn; Julius L. Brown; A. H. Cox: A. C. King; H. B. Tompkins, for plaintiffs in error.

Mynatt & Howell; T. P. Westmoreland; Milledge & Smith; Haygood & Martin; Hall & Hammond, for defendant.

Clayton vs. Calhoun, ordinary. Refusal of injunction, from Fulton. Laws. Constitutional Law. Elections. Liquor. Jurisdiction. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. This case was argued with that of Scoville & Beerman vs. Calhoun, ordinary, decided today, and the principles ruled in that case cover and control this.

2. It would be a stretch of power in the judiciary to restrain by its process, mesne or final, a law enacted by the general assembly in a formative state and before it became operative by the vote of the people to be affected thereby, which vote alone could consummate its validity, by the terms of the act itself. Bill of Rights par. 23, Code, §5015.

Judgment affirmed.

Julius L. Brown; Alex C. King; John T. Glenn; Cox & Cox; Henry B. Tompkins, for plaintiffs in error.

Mynatt & Howell; T. P. Westmoreland; Milledge & Smith; Haygood & Martin; Hall & Hammond, for defendant.

Jackson vs. State. Murder, from Fulton. Criminal Law. Charge of Court. Murder, Manslaughter. Penitentiary. Officers. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. If one of a number of penitentiary convicts, who were engaged in emptying and filling cans with water from a river, fell into the stream, and was not attempting escape, and if the guard in charge, as a reasonable man, must have so concluded by observing his efforts to return, if such were made, but nevertheless fired upon and killed him, it would be murder. But it is the duty of the guard to keep safely the convicts placed in his charge, and to prevent their escape; and therefore if the circumstances were such as to lead him, as a reasonable man, honestly to conclude in his own mind that the convict was trying to escape and that the necessity was upon him to shoot and kill in order to prevent the escape, and if, urged by this necessity pressing upon him in the discharge of official duty as a guard, he did shoot and kill to prevent the escape, then the homicide would be justifiable. 57 Ga., 183 (6 h. n.).

2. In order to justify the homicide of a convict by the guard, the circumstances must be such as to enable the jury to find that the guard, as a reasonable man, was impressed, at the moment of the killing, that the necessity was upon him to kill in order to prevent the convict's escape, and that he did act and kill with intent solely to discharge duty and prevent escape. If there be proof of malice of any sort, satisfactory to the jury beyond a reasonable doubt, on the part of the guard towards his prisoner, then that should be weighed as a motive moving the guard, and from it the jury might conclude that the malicious intent, and not the intent to discharge duty and prevent escape, predominated in the breast of the guard, and made a case of murder. Whar. Hom. § 211 et seq; 2 Am. Crime. R. 624; 1 East P. C. 298; 1 Hale P. C. 481, 488.

(a.) Whether the guard halted the convict or commanded him to stop or return would also be a circumstance to be weighed with the other circumstances in the case.

3. There can be no involuntary manslaughter, where the intention is to kill. If there is any evidence to raise a doubt, even though slight, as to the intention to kill, the court should give in charge the law of involuntary manslaughter; but if there is nothing to raise such a doubt, the failure to charge on that subject will not require a new trial. 56 Ga., 113.

(a.) In this case the inference which could be drawn from the statement of the defendant, was such as to require a charge on the subject of involuntary manslaughter in the commission of a lawful act without due caution and circumspection. Code §§ 4327, 4328, 4329.

Judgment reversed.

Hall and Blandford, JJ., concurred in the judgment, but announced that, in their opinion, if the facts showed any crime, it was not greater than involuntary manslaughter in the commission of a lawful act without due caution and circumspection.

W. T. Newman; H. C. Glenn, for plaintiff in error.

Clifford Anderson, attorney-general, by J. H. Lumpkin; C. D. Hill, solicitor general for the state.

Holland vs. Withers. Homestead, from Fulton. Bankruptcy. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Jackson, C. J.—Although the head of a family has previously had an exemption by the bankrupt court up to the full value permitted by the constitution of 1868, he can nevertheless have a homestead and exemption of personalty set apart for his family by virtue of the constitution of 1877. 59 Ga., 330; 67 Id., 168; 70 Id., 484; 72 Id., 713.

3(a.) Exemptions in bankruptcy and under state laws contrasted.

Judgment affirmed,

Milledge & Smith; Reed & Reinhardt, for plaintiff in error.

B. F. Abbott; L. J. Winn, for defendant.

Jones, trustee, vs. Bond et al. Exceptions to auditor's report, from Elbert. Arbitration and Award. Burden of proof. Practice in Superior Court. Husband and Wife. (Before Judge Lumpkin.)

Jackson, C. J.—There are two modes provided by the Code for the submission of matters in dispute to arbitration; one under the act of 1856, codified in §4225 et seq., and the other codified from the common law, in §2883 et seq. Under the former there must be three arbitrators; under the latter any number of arbitrators will do, and there need be no order to make the award the judgment of the court, but it is binding without, unless attacked for fraud in the arbitrators or party, or a palpable mistake of law, or reference to chance or lot. In either case, a guardian may make the submission and the award will be binding on the wards. Code, §§ 4225 et seq., 2883 et seq., 4227, 4248, 4225, 2884; 31 Ga., 3 (5 h. n.); 61 Id., 162-164.

2. In is not incumbent on the court to send the case back to the auditor when that officer has erred on points of law, especially where no error hurt the movant therefor.

3. No opinion is expressed on the facts except in so far as the verdict conflicts with this opinion. Thus far, under the facts as they appear, it is contrary to law.

4. Where the auditor reports the facts, the jury may differ with him thereon. The controlling rule of law on the subject of what is necessary to overcome the prima facie correctness of the finding having been misapprehended, it it best that the case be tried over, although it was contended that the charge was favorable to the movant; especially where a general verdict was found, on exceptions to an auditor's report, though by consent.

(a.) The relation between husband and wife is close, and the acts of the two should be scanned closely where one holds himself out as the agent of the wife. This case should be tried over as to all of the plaintiffs.

Judgment reversed.

W. M. & M. P. Reese; John P. Shannon, for plaintiff in error.

W. D. Tutt; Jos. N. Worley, for defendants.

The following judgments were rendered, head-notes of which will appear tomorrow:

No. 21 Northeastern. Whelchel et al. vs. State, ex rel. Wiley et al. Affirmed.

No. 20 Eastern. Grant, for use, vs. Alabama Gold Life Ins. Co. Compiaint, from Chatham. Affirmed.

No. 11 Middle. Smith vs. Hightower. Complaint, from Johnson. Affirmed.

No. 11 Atlanta. Hodge vs. Ellis, guardian. Equity, from Fulton. Reversed with directions.

No. 27 Atlanta. City of Atlanta vs. Buchanan. Case, from city court of Atlanta. Affirmed.

No. 23 Atlanta. English vs. Bank State of Ga. Complaint, from Fulton. Reversed.

No. 13 Blue Ridge. Leake vs. Smith et al. Refusal of injunction, from Gilmer. Affirmed.

No. 28 Southwestern. Blalock, sol'r, vs. Pilsbury, judge. Mandamus, from Sumter. Affirmed.

No. 10. Brunswick. Savannah, Florida and Western railway vs. Folks. Case, from Pierce. Reversed.

No. 9, Brunswick. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad vs. Wright & Co. Case, from Glynn. Reversed on terms.

No. 17 Augusta. Jackson vs. State. Embezzlement, from Richmond. Affirmed.

No. 28 Atlanta. Miller vs. Wallace et al. Habeas corpus, from city court of Atlanta. Reversed.

No. 31, Atlanta. Parris vs. Hightower. Certiorari, from Fulton. Affirmed.

No. 29, Atlanta. Swift Specific company et al. vs. Davis, administratrix. Libel, from Fulton. Reversed.

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February 16, 1886.

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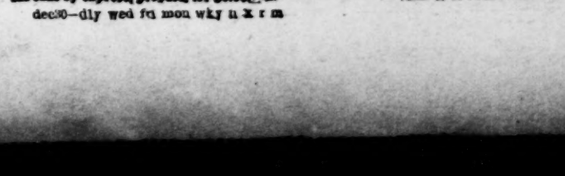
A COUPLE, OR TWO YOUNG MEN WILL FIND furnished front room. Every convenience. Dressing room, bath tub, hot and cold water. Good table board, at No. 92 Ivy street. wed sun.

WANTED—4 MORE GENTLEMEN DAY BOARDers in a private family where there are only a few other boarders; 5 minutes walk from Whitehall street. Apply Monday morning at 26 Capitol avenue. su. mon. wed.

WANTED, BOARDERS.—TWO NICE FRONT rooms for man and wife, $30 month each. Also good rooms and board for several other gentlemen, $4 a week. 50 North Broad st.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE INCREASED DEMAND for rooms the Ewell house, corner Church and West Ellis streets, has been enlarged by the addition of the adjoining house. A few more boarders can be accommodated. mar5d15t

ONLY $900 REQUIRED FOR A COMPLETE FLOUR —AND— CORN MILL OUTFIT.



Capable of making 1 barrel Flour and 18 bushels of Corn Meal per hour. Will more than pay for itself every year. Address plainly, The THOS. BRADFORD CO., P. O. Box 503, CINCINNATI, OHIO. Or MARK W JOHNZON & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, ATLANTA, GA. oct6—dly —wky6m

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THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

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CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Pamphlet free. DR. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

PARSON'S PILLS MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. DR. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 32 Custom House St., Boston.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

MAKE HENS LAY

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. It cures chicken cholera and all diseases of fowls. Is worth its weight in gold. Illustrated book by mail free.

Is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is strictly a medicine to be given with food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. $1.4 lb. air-tight tin cans, $1; by mail, $1.25. Six cans by express, prepaid, for $5.00. DR. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

dec30—dly wed fri mon wky n x r m

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT $1 PER MONTH, $2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR $10 A YEAR.

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 10, 1886.

BLUE. *Indications for Atlanta and Georgia: Colder, fair weather. For the South Atlantic States: Light rains, followed by fair weather; northeast varying to colder northwest winds. East Gulf States: Diminishing northerly winds, colder, followed by warmer, fair weather.*

MR. GLADSTONE has been seriously ill for several days, but is improving. Prince Bismarck has a pain in the chest and is growing worse.

THE pope is about to appoint two, instead of one, American cardinal. The first will be Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, and the second will be Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec.

SENATOR EDMUNDS made his long-looked for speech against the administration yesterday. It was a clever piece of argument, principally remarkable for the manner in which the issue at stake was dodged. In the evening the bucolic senator attended the presidential reception, and very likely found his way into the tap room.

THE entire Gould southwestern system of railway is paralyzed by the action of the strikers. Over five thousand men, in no way connected with the strikers, have been thrown out of employment. The entire trade of the section is out of gear.

Georgia's Share and Duty.

If the Blair bill becomes a law—as now seems most probable—this state will receive from the general government in the course of eight years the very handsome sum of $6,448,442. This money is to be expended under the school commissioner of the state in the common schools; and the people of the state are to contribute a like amount in that time for the like purpose. So that in eight years $12,896,884 will be expended in this state in the cause of public education. Such a sum will, beyond doubt, be sufficient to keep open good common schools in every neighborhood for both white and colored children during at least six months in each year. The passage of the bill in the house would, at one stroke, cast a heavy responsibility upon the state school commissioner, and make his office the most important in the state government. For that matter it long has been.

Georgia will receive the first year from the government $586,225. This is just about the sum that the state appropriates to public schools at present. In the second year of the Blair bill the state appropriation will have to be increased about thirty per cent in order to let the state continue to share in the national appropriation. The exact figures will be presented in these columns if the bill becomes a law.

About State Rights.

The Mobile Register, which a few years ago was a furious state sovereignty organ, is just now pleased to allude to "centralization" as a "federal scare-crow." The federal power, says our contemporary, "is the people and the states." This is true, and it is a fact that the southern people have been slow to recognize. The people and the state are one, just as the people and the federal government are one.

At the same time, this is no reason why the federal government should be expected to assume control of matters which a state, or a number of states, ought to control. The paternal idea may be carried too far. Nobody is afraid of the federal power, so far as we know, but there is no reason why the whole country should be taxed for the exclusive benefit of one section.

History will show that the party in charge of the government has always been in favor of extending the federal power, while the party in the opposition has always clamored for state rights. By the time the democratic party has indorsed the Hennepin canal swindle, the Mississippi improvement fraud, and the Eads canal jobbery, it will have little room to talk about state rights.

The Electoral Count.

The senate will doubtless begin this week the consideration of the electoral count bill, reported from the committee on privileges and elections, by Mr. Hoar. The bill comes up considerably amended and improved, and its supporters claim that it would, if accepted by the states, render a dispute in congress over conflicting returns of the electoral vote impossible.

The bill defines the procedure of counting the vote in congress. The second section is the most important one of the bill, and as amended in the committee room, it reads as follows: "If any state shall have provided by laws enacted prior to the day fixed for the appointment of the electors for its final determination of any controversy or contest concerning the appointment of all or any of the electors of such states by judicial or other methods of procedure, and such determination shall have been made at least six days before the time fixed for the meeting of the electors, such determination made pursuant to such law so existing on said day and made at least six days prior to the said time of meeting of the electors shall be conclusive, and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes as provided in the constitution and as hereinafter regulated so far as the ascertainment of the electors appointed by such state is concerned." Each state, in other words, is to settle its disputes over its electoral vote, and the settlement is not to be questioned in congress. If the state, however, fails to make provision in the time named for the settlement of electoral disputes, then a statement of the facts is to be brought before congress by the requirement that its executive shall, immediately after the appointment of electors, transmit to the secretary of state a certificate setting forth the names of the electors and the canvass of the number of votes given or cast for each. These certificates the secretary of state is to publish in full. By this means congress will immediately upon assembling be enabled to take cognizance of the result of the election, and not, as now, be left to the last moment without official information as to the nature of the case to be voted upon.

The bill as reported is as fair a bill as congress can be expected to adopt. The senate is republican and the house democratic, and it will be a credit to both bodies if they can agree upon a new method of conducting electoral counts. The subject should be considered apart from party motives, and the pending bill seems to fit the case.

The "Fundamentals."

"The republican party," says the New York Tribune, "not only can unite, but always is united upon the fundamental principles which make it strong." Our esteemed metropolitan contemporary intended to make this statement vague, but it is not vague at all. Everybody knows what the "fundamental principles" of the republican party are. The Chandlers (Zack and Bill) formulated these "fundamentals" some years ago, and there has been no change made in the programme since. Fraud, spite, sectionalism, prejudice, hate, lying, and all forms of dishonesty are among the few "fundamentals."

All of them are comprised under the title of "Blaineism," and by Blaineism the party is now controlled. There is no doubt that the republican party can unite and is united on Blaineism. Blaineism is republicanism, and the party is solid for it.

The Tribune should issue its definition in pamphlet form.

MISS GENIE ORCHARD, of Columbia S. C., is making some very interesting contributions to the current literature of the day. The last Century contains an admirable sketch from her pen entitled "A Queen of Tragedy."

IT is said that Mr. Edmunds is too hoarse to discuss the differences between the president and the senate. There is nothing more convenient than a cold, and Mr. Edmunds will be hoarser after the debate than he is now.

"THE southern democrats," says the Boston Journal, "do not find political temperance at close quarters very amusing." Oh, bosh!

IT may be, as an English writer says, that the failure of the Panama canal, now an unquestioned fact, as soon as it becomes known to the French subscribers to its capital, will be the signal for another revolution. It is known that much the largest portion of the capital of the canal company was subscribed by the peasant proprietors of France, men and women who were flattered with the double prospect of making large profits for themselves while they should be aiding in extending the influence of their country over the western hemisphere. These people are now groaning under a system of taxation which has approached the confines of the unbearable; according to a high French authority, the average per capita of the annual burden for each individual, man, woman and child, is 125 francs, and it needs but another turn of the screw to exasperate them beyond endurance. The knowledge of their absolute loss of every franc invested in the Panama scheme will be likely to supply the provocation, and then will come a day of reckoning such as has not been known since the days of the Terror.

WHY is it that a French witticism smells of the charnel house?

THE democrats who are now familiarly connected with the Rogers family will soon find themselves astraddle of some very warm wires.

IN New York, the other day, Judge Cowing told his district attorney that he "was altogether too blood-thirsty in his prosecution of persons charged with crime." It is unusual for a judge to speak out in this way, but it is to be feared that the attorneys representing the state, in their desire to score a victory, sometimes lose sight of the question of the defendant's innocence or guilt.

A MASSACHUSETTS galoot addresses the mugwumps as "fellow democrats." We trust this fact will be recorded in the Tribune almanac.

SENATOR PLUMB's attack upon school books written by southerners provokes the Nashville Union to remark that some of the vilest literature of the age is to be found in the school readers used at the north. In these readers children are taught that the southern people are murderers, robbers and rebels. In some instances these books have been forced upon southern schools. And yet the people of this section did not lose their temper. They knew that the truth of history would finally prevail. About the last place in the world for sectionalism is a text book.

IT is said that alcohol will clean out an inkstand quicker than anything else that can be used. It will also do the same thing for the owner of the inkstand.

DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND is firmly convinced that a man should devote eight hours of the day to work, eight hours to amusement and eight hours to sleep.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean is afraid that southern children will be educated in the public schools to be hostile to the government. It suggests that all text books should be filed in Washington subject to the approval of the authorities.

THE Pan-Electric transmitter is bigger and louder than a meeting-house bell.

MR. GARLAND has thus far refused to take the advice of his friends. After awhile he will discover that he has no friends.

IT seems that Riddleberger doesn't relish the idea of a baldheaded man like Stillson Hutchins playing private secretary to a senator. And Riddleberger is right. If Hutchins wants to make himself prominent, let him apply for the position of page.

NEW ORLEANS has a paving and draining association. The association, if it is true to the history and instincts of the city, will prevent both.

A TEETOTAL lecturer in New York, in an attempt to demonstrate the need for more vigorous measures against drinking, said: "When John B. Gough commenced his work in the temperance cause, forty-four years ago, there were 59,000,000 gallons of liquor consumed in this country, a per capita allowance of three gallons. In the year ending June 30, 1884, there were 700,000,000 gallons consumed—a per capita allowance of twelve and a half gallons." "The outlook is not cheering," is the disheartened comment with which he concluded this statistical exhibit.

The Giant Dead.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., March 9.—Jacob Birty, known as the "giant of eastern Pennsylvania," was buried here today. He weighed 470 pounds, and as it was impossible to get the coffin into the hearse, twelve men carried it. During services, Mrs. Kate Hodge, a relative of the deceased, was overcome by heart disease, and fell dead on the coffin.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is said to be peculiarly sensitive to newspaper criticism.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE'S mansion in Washington is now a boarding house.

GENERAL THOMAS H. NELSON, of Indiana, is the banner story teller of the west.

KATE FORSYTH has left John T. Raymond's company. She and the colonel could not agree.

OLD MAN Rogers and his son Harry, of Pan-Electric telephone notoriety, are both hard drinkers.

MOUNT ETNA is in eruption, and shocks of earthquake have been felt at the foot of the mountain.

GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON has succeeded Henry Seeley as managing editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE richest two women in America are Mrs. A. T. Stewart and Mrs. Mark Hopkins. Each is worth about $30,000,000.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF, who has been in disgrace at St. Petersburg since the Russo-Turkish war, is to be restored to imperial favor.

THE deposits in the city savings fund at Berlin amounted at the close of last year to $15,906,749.50, an increase during 1885 of $2,066,797.

E. H. CLEVELAND, a cousin of the president, has invented an automatic car track, designed to make it easy for horse cars to round sharp curves.

SENATOR VEST, of Missouri, has lost forty or fifty pounds in weight during his illness of the last few weeks. His friends are undecided whether the change makes him look better or worse.

THE present lord chancellor of England, who has just received the title of Baron Herschell, is the son of a converted Jew, who became a Congregational minister and preached in the City Road, London.

IT is said that Howells receives better prices for his magazine work than any other American writer, being paid from $50 to $100 a page for his contributions to the Century and Harper's, and earning by his pen about $20,000 a year.

ALBERT VICTOR EDWARD, eldest son of the prince of Wales, is described as a shy, pale, boyish looking young fellow, who doesn't look his twenty-two years. He is devotedly attached to his mother, whom he resembles in character and features.

LARTIJO, the chief bull-fighter of Madrid, claims to have killed 345 bulls without being personally injured. During the last year he made $16,000, which would indicate that bull-fighting in Spain is almost as profitable as slugging in this country.

JOHN SPRECKLES, son of the "sugar king," Claus Spreckles, has returned to the west after a visit to Philadelphia, during which he purchased for $500,000 a couple of ocean steamers to ply between San Francisco and certain insular parts of the Pacific.

THE Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who is going back to India this month, has lived in England ever since the annexation of the Punjab, thirty-seven years ago. He says his pension of $125,000 a year is not enough to live on in fitting style in England.

PRESIDENT ELIOT says that under the elective system, students do not as a rule choose only the "soft" courses of study, but a very fair combination of "soft" and "hard" studies. The tendency of the elective system, he says, is rather away from scientific studies and toward art and the languages.

IMAGINE the three steps of fame—in opera bouffe: on the lowest is Aimée, coarse, over-suggestive; on the second is Theo, more refined, better form, still with a hint of suggestiveness about her; on the third and topmost one is Judic, the French woman perfected. No, I beg her pardon, she is the Paristienne.

MRS. FASSETT asked $15,000 for her painting of the electoral commission, and the congressional library committee has agreed to pay her $7,500. If it has depreciated in value to this extent ten years after the event which it has pictured, it may possibly be had for almost nothing at the end of a generation.

CANON FARRAR, in one of his total abstinence arguments, remarks: "Cruikshank, the artist, offered £100 for proof of a violent crime committed by a total abstainer, and the money remains unclaimed to this day. I offer as much for proof of any one case—either in the church or out of it—where drunkenness has been cured without total abstinence."

PHILIPPE ADOLPHE D'ENNERY is said to have made more money by his writings for the stage than any man in France, although he has never been regarded as a dramatist in any high sense. The Parisian critics speak of him as a fabricator of plays, a theatric carpenter, a melo-dramatic mason, a comedy cabinet maker, and satirize him in every way. The fortune of the French Boucicault is about $1,000,000.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON, referring to Whittier's poem, recently said: "Not only is every allegation in the story of 'Barbara Frietchie' false, but there never existed any foundation for it. I was born and reared in Frederick. I had known Barbara Frietchie all my life. At that time she was 84 years old, and had been bedridden for some time. She never saw a confederate soldier, and probably no one of any kind. When Jackson passed through Frederick the line of his march was several squares from the Frietchie house. He never passed it, and in all probability never saw it."

McCLUNG, THE DUELLIST.

A Man Who Was Ready to Fight at the Drop of a Hat.

From the Washington Post.

Being detached from my immediate command at the battle of Monterey, Mexico, I encountered the tall form of Colonel McClung muttering curses upon some one who would not advance in the manner and direction indicated by him. "My son," said he (I was but a youth at the time), "are you afraid to go with me on yonder heights?"

I answered "No, sir."

"Then go with me."

I followed, joining the advancing column, but confess that after being in the midst of shell and shot that "hailed in deadly drifts of fiery spray," and seeing McClung, twice wounded, still standing his ground, I was not sorry when, after we had stormed the towers of Monterey, I had the opportunity to return to my command. This circumstance led to a close personal friendship which existed until his death, and gave me the opportunity for many pleasant and interesting interviews.

Sitting in the Merchants' exchange, New Orleans, one evening over a bottle of "Old Hermitage," I said to him: "Colonel, I have never understood, and you have never informed me why you asked me to accompany you personally at the battle of Monterey."

"Ah," he said, "I owe you an apology for that request which I have neglected to offer. I did wrong, in consideration of your youth, and crave your pardon. To be candid with you, I had been engaged in so many personal broils and had killed so many men, at the recollection of which my soul revolted, that I was determined to get killed at Monterey. Not being on very good terms with the officers of my regiment, I left the field and staff, advanced to the front and sought a stranger to witness the killing. Hence I asked you to go along with me. But the d——d greasers, although they hit me twice, could not kill me."

In conversation with him on another occasion, sitting in his room at Hewitt's hotel, putting his hand under the pillow of his bed, drawing out a pistol, cocking and pointing it directly at me, his cold gray eye looking along the gleaming barrel, he asked, "Will, are you a coward?"

Knowing his oft expressed utter contempt for anything akin to cowardice, I answered: "No, I fear no man living."

"I believe you," he continued, "but if I thought you were a coward, although my friend, I would send a bullet through your brain, as it is my self-imposed duty to help to rid the world of cowards," and pointing the pistol upward, a beautiful saw-handle, hair-trigger derringer, he pulled the trigger, the ball lodging in the ceiling.

To me this man was an enigma. He was over six feet in height, not impressively handsome, but had an appearance commanding and attractive at first sight, with a personality too potent in its calm for a wise man to brave its storm. He had singularly wide open gray eyes, whose keen, unswerving gaze turned broadly upon the object of his vision and fell before no mortal man. They could gaze without blinking at the sun and spy a sail in the distant horizon. Peculiar, if not impure influences hovered around him from the cradle to early manhood, and dissipations, brawls, assaults and killings were familiar incidents to his whole life.

Notwithstanding his love for the duello and his fearless demeanor toward all men, he was at times as gentle as a woman. Educated, cultured, a fair public speaker, not an indifferent poet, and an entertaining writer, he prostituted every gift and attainment to the one supreme passion, the duello.

He Has Not Been Lynched.

CREDO, W. Va., March 9—[Special.]—The rumored lynching of Colonel V. A. Witcher, wired from here, turns out to be false. Witcher is alive at Danville, Va.

Lee Superior Court.

ALBANY, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—Lee county court convened today. The local bar are all in attendance. Judge Fort, of Americus, will preside. A large docket, both civil and criminal, will be called.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

Mr. Lawrence Hutton, in the current number of Lippincott's Magazine, has a very interesting article on "The American Play." The article is in some sort a review and history of American plays and it is worth reading, though it is not as full as it might be. Mr. Hutton is of the opinion that there has been but one genuine American play written, namely: Murdock's "Davy Crockett." This judgment is a very interesting one to me, for I remember making a similar statement nearly ten years ago. Those who have seen Frank Mayo play the part of "Davy Crockett" do not need to be reminded of the exquisitely beautiful interpretation which the play makes possible. "Davy Crockett" is a typical American play, but it is something more; it is an idyl of the woods, a poem in action.

The statement of Mr. Hutton that the play failed to attract attention in New York and was mercilessly damned by the metropolitan critics ought to be very satisfying to those who know the character of the dramatic art that is popular in New York, and who are aware of the superficial nature of dramatic criticism in that city. What do the theater-goers of the metropolis know or care about American life. What do the metropolitan critics know or care about dramatic originality?

According to Mr. Hutton, however, the merciless criticisms poured upon "Davy Crockett" had one sad result. They were the indirect cause of the death of young Frank Murdock, the author of the play. It is true that lack of taste and lack of knowledge in New York city set the dramatic fashions of the day, but what fashions they are! Murdock no doubt thought that the favorable opinions of the New York critics were necessary to the success of his play, and when they refused to give it their indorsement he concluded that it was a failure. Every lover of the drama in the south knows to his sorrow how the lack of taste in New York city has demoralized the stage. The sorriest companies—the veriest sticks—that come here have all made reputations in the metropolis. The dreadful plays that are brought here are all indorsed by the New York critics. The immoral drama becomes the fashion all over the country because the society of New York flocks to see them. No play can commend itself thoroughly to metropolitan taste that has not its equivocal situations, and its bawdy suggestions.

Poor Murdock is dead, but his play still lives, and it is but the forerunner of a native drama as pure and as wholesome as the flowers that bloom in the fields.

The tobacco habit has many curious phases, and the conflict between experts and authorities as to its effects has created considerable confusion in the public mind. Some physicians declare that the weed is a poison, while others, equally as worthy of belief, declare that it is a medicine. They all agree, however, that its excessive use is calculated to injure some temperaments.

I am reminded of the tobacco question by the following from the Athens Chronicle:

"A gentleman in Athens commenced the use of tobacco at 14 years of age. When 22 years old, the excessive flow of saliva had caused indigestion and stricture, or constant pain across the breast, threatening life. Advised by an eminent physician, he commenced swallowing all the juice of the tobacco (call it by what name you please), and for fifty-four years has persevered in the habit. The pain ceased very soon, digestion was restored, nerves became steady, for the last twenty-five years no headache, although had previously suffered greatly; has also smoked all the time, and now, at seventy-six, his nerves are steady, and can write as well as at twenty; digestion perfect, vision good, knows nothing of nausea, except in the dim recollection of upwards of half a century ago, has had no use for a doctor for upwards of twenty-five years, and if afflicted with softening of the brain, will not acknowledge it. He knows of others who have adopted this course, with beneficial results, as far as health is concerned, without injury as far as he knows mentally or morally."

Now, the average reader would suppose that the foregoing is merely the invention of a newspaper reporter, but there are parallel cases right here in Atlanta. One of the most distinguished citizens of the town—indeed, one of the most distinguished citizens of the state, in his calling—has for years been in the habit of eating tobacco, instead of simply chewing it. This gentleman is sixty-odd years of age, and is in the most robust health, with a complexion as clear as that of an infant, and an eye as keen as that of a hawk. He has none of the ailments of his age, no pains, no aches, no indigestion.

Nor is this all. Sitting close to my elbow as I write is a gentleman who has been eating tobacco for thirteen years. He is a young man and has lead a sedintary life for many years, taking little or no exercise, and but little recreation in any shape. But his health is perfect. His digestion is good, and his appetite just what he would have it to be. He doesn't know what the headache is, and the only feeling of lassitude he ever experiences is when he drinks a little too much buttermilk for dinner.

One would suppose that those who are fond enough of tobacco to eat it, would use it to excess, but the contrary seems to be the case. A very small piece goes a long way. Truly, there is no end to the mystery of temperament. Out of this mystery springs individuality, and out of individuality springs the wonderful variations that give life its flavor.

A LARGE REWARD.

The Department of Justice Wants John Coffee Arrested.

Yesterday Marshal Nelms telegraphed to the department of justice, setting forth the facts in the killing of Deputy Marshal John Merritt, and suggested that a reward be offered for the arrest of the murderer. In the afternoon a telegram was received stating that the authority given in the Kellett case was renewed in the Merritt case, which means five hundred dollars reward for the murderer.

A petition from Gainesville, the home of the dead marshal, will reach Governor McDaniel today, asking him to offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars. The governor will, it is understood, offer the reward asked for, and this will be supplemented with a reward of the same amount from the people of Gainesville, who knew and loved the dead man.

As far as is known no special effort has been made to capture Coffee, but this cool one thousand dollars reward will cause his arrest sooner or later.

BATTLE WITH BURGLARS.

A Sensationel Cross-Fire in the Dark—They Escape.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 9.—[Special.—A very sensational and highly exciting battle in the dark occurred late last night, at Dayton, Tenn., forty miles above here. It was learned that a gang of professional burglars had arranged a plan to rob the leading jewelry houses and the Cincinnati Southern depot, and the postoffice. The officers were lying in wait, and when the burglars got within the building they were ordered to surrender. They showed fight, and a regular battle ensued. About forty shots were exchanged and the building completely riddled, but no aim could be taken in the pitchy darkness. Finally the thieves retired, ran to the river, and were soon lost. The country is up in arms, and on the search.

Looked Like Hush Money.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 9.—[Special.]—In the United States court, a verdict for ten days imprisonment, $65 fine was returned against J. M. Dillard, of Etowah county, for extorting $1 750 from three men in his county, by representing himself to be a revenue officer, when really a deputy marshal. The matter has very much the look of a case of hush money from the scared moonshiners; but Dillard's victims deny that they had any hand in such business, and were acquitted of that charge the last term of court.

Prohibition Defeated.

BOSTON, March 9.—The house today overwhelmingly defeated the motion for a constitutional prohibitory amendment, backed by 100,000 Massachusetts women. Only four members voted for the motion.

THE GREAT PAGEANT.

Rex Takes Possession of New Orleans for the Day.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—The weather during the morning was cloudy and threatening rain, and the movement of the royal pageant was delayed till noon, when the procession appeared near Lee circle, moving in the following order: Platoon of household troops mounted; Boeuf Gras and attendants; trumpeters and standard bearers; his most sublime majesty Rex, king of the cardinal; the carnival court and twenty moving tableaux, divided into two divisions.

The first division illustrated the victory of the Emperor Aurelian over Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, and his triumph on his return.

The first car in the procession was laden with gold and treasure from Asia. The second car was freighted with Indian riches. Next came the plate and wardrobe of Queen Zenobia, followed by a car laden with spoils from Palmyra. Then came a number of cars containing a magnificent tableau. The fifth car contained ambassadors and slaves. The sixth, Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, followed by Roman musicians and standard bearers. The seventh, the Emperor Aurelian. The eighth, Probus, Aurelian's favorite general. The ninth, the Noble Ladies of Rome. The tenth, the Genius of Peace. Then came the second division of the historical scenes, the goddess of peace having terminated the scenes of Roman triumph. The second part of the pageant consisted of eleven tableau, each one being a striking scene from some epoch in history. Car No. 2, in the second division, contained a tableau of the Christian martyrs. It represented a scene in the arena at the time when Christians, regardless of age, sex or social condition, were thrown to wild beasts to be devoured. Car No. 12, Octavus's triumph; 13th, Constantine professing Christianity; 14th, Attila at Ravenna; 15th, the French dynasty; 16th, Abd Er Rahman III, the great and illustrious Moorish ruler; the 17th, Peter the hermit, preaching for the first crusade; the 18th, Frederick of Barbarossa; 19th, Timur, the Tartar; 20th, Columbus at the court of Spain; 21st, Luther at the diet of Worms. Following came the order of the Moon in twelve floats, representing in burlesque style, occurrences and customs characteristic of each month of the year. The subject was called "Twelve Months' Rations," and every tableau was represented with a broken shell of an egg, supposed to be a half consumed ration. The weather cleared off about 1 p. m. and the remainder of the day was pleasant. The route of the procession was lined with thousands of spectators.

BUILDING UP THE CITY.

Notes Showing That There is Money Flowing Into Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 9.—[Special.] A movement is on foot for the building of another water works in the city. The negotiations are now pending between a New York capitalist and the city council for the construction of new water works on the ridge near the city. The city has agreed to pay $5,000 annually for fire plugs, and the railroad companies will also patronize the new company, owing to the high rates demanded by the old works.

The force of hands employed in building the incline up Lookout mountain was doubled today, in order to rush work. It is hoped to complete the incline and begin operation May 1st. The longest trestles are completed, and the track laying will be commenced in a few days.

Another extensive industry was inaugurated here today by W. K. Mitchell, of Knoxville, and James Gillespie. They purchased 200 acres at the base of Lookout mountain, and will open a large sand and limestone works. Ten thousand dollars worth of machinery for the works was purchased today.

A splendid lot of H. C. Evans, on Broad street, fronting one hundred and ten feet and running two hundred and thirty-six feet on Seventh street, was sold to a syndicate today for twenty-three thousand dollars. A fine block of buildings will, at once be built on the property, for a number of wholesale houses.

THE NAVAL DRILL.

The Latest Event at DeFuniak Springs—The Georgians Present.

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, Fla., March 9—[Special.]—Mr. W. D. Chipley has received a special telegram from Washington, stating that the United States naval drill will come off in the harbor of Pensacola. The citizens of Florida fully appreciate the valuable aid rendered by THE CONSTITUTION, Messrs. Blount, Turner and other Georgians in securing the deep water harbor of Pensacola for the great naval sham battle.

THE CHAUTAUQUA.

The Hon. G. J. Orr, Georgia's commissioner of education, has left for home. This gentleman has left his impress on the Chautauqua assembly and the educators of the south here. The Georgia delegates all have commanded respect for their ability, notably the Rev. J. W. Lee, of Atlanta; Dr. I. S. Hopkins, of Emory college, and the Rev. Dr. Adams, of Augusta. This gentleman charmed the assembly with his eloquence. His learned and brilliant discourses have done much to render popular the lecture platform in the gulf states.

Chinese Raiders Arrested.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 9.—The United States marshal has arrested four more men here charged with raiding the Chinese camps near the city. These men are also charged with wearing masks and intimidating the Chinese by displaying arms. The evidence against them is said to be conclusive. This makes nineteen arrests on similar charges, within two weeks, by the United States authorities. Some of these defendants are also accused of robbing the Chinese of money and valuables at the same time. They waived examination.

The Parsons Women Found Guilty.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 9.—[Special.]—The case of Bennett Parsons, supposed to be murdered by his wife Nancy and daughter Josephine, was argued nearly all day today, and late this afternoon given to the jury. Early tonight a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree was returned as to both women, the punishment being fixed at twenty-one years' imprisonment. The lawyers for the defense say they will probably appeal.

A Narrow Escape.

ALBANY, Ga., March 9.—[Special.]—A diabolical attempt was made Saturday night to wreck the up freight this side of Andersonville, by placing green cross-ties on the track. Fortunately, the train having stopped just this side of the obstruction for water, had not got under good headway, when the engineer discovered it. He didn't stop, however, until the engine, with its front trucks, had run up on the timbers, which had to be cut and pulled out.

Death of Mrs. Brewster.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The wife of ex-Attorney-General Brewster died at her residence this morning. She will be buried in Washington.

Mrs. Brewster was the daughter of the late Hon. Robert J. Walker, who was senator from Mississippi from 1837 to 1845, and secretary of the treasury from 1845 to 1849.

Death of Ex-Senator Chaffee.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A telegram received in this city this morning announces the death at Purdy's station, Westchester county, of ex-United States Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, father-in-law of Mr. U. S. Grant. Mr. Chaffee died of acute meningitis.

The Virginia Baptists.

DANVILLE, March 9.—The Baptist congress, composed of the leading Baptist ministers of the state, met here tonight, Dr. W. E. Hatcher, president. No business of importance was transacted. Several questions will be discussed tomorrow. The session lasts till Saturday.

Sam Jones's Opponent.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Among those who were standing back of the last row of seats were a young man and a boy. There was nothing particularly noticeable about the pair until the lad became interested, which he did very quickly. He laughed loudest at the speaker's points, and started the applause on two or three occasions—once at the wrong time.

An expression of alarm crept into the elder one's face. He had evidently heard of Sam Jones's wonderful power in making converts and was afraid that his little brother was being moved. Thereafter when the lad's face expanded in a grin he brought his elbow into the case and jabbed him into a proper state of indifference. The boy's enthusiasm arose, however, in spite of the battering-ram movement, and with it the other's alarm increased. Finally he could stand it no longer.

"Come home," he commanded in a hoarse whisper. "If you get religion here I will take you up in the bath-room and give you another licking. Come on, now."

JACKSON GUILTY.

THE SUPREME COURT AFFIRMS THE DECISION BELOW.

A Complete History of the Case of George T. Jackson, of Augusta, Who Has Been Convicted of the Charge of Embezzlement, and Sentenced to Serve a Term of Seven Years.

In rendering its decisions yesterday the supreme court passed upon the case of George T. Jackson, of Augusta, affirming the decision of the court below. The facts of the case, which is one of unusual interest on account of the prominence of Mr. Jackson, are briefly these: Mr. Jackson was the president of the Enterprise manufacturing company, of Augusta, and as such had control of its funds. Large defalcations were discovered, extending over a period from June, 1879, until October, 1882. An examination of the books and affairs of the company was made, and the result was that the grand jury

FOUND AN INDICTMENT

against Mr. Jackson, charging him with embezzling $117,667.24 from the company.

The indictment charged that he had entrusted to him the funds of the company: that he deposited them in bank, but instead of using them for the benefit of the company, drew them out on checks and used them for his own benefit; that these transactions extended through a period of a little more than three years, and that such of the checks as were drawn more than four years before the finding of the indictment were unknown until just before it was found. The defendant demurrered to the indictment on three grounds, the points made by the demurrer being in substance that the various misappropriations constituted distinct offenses and could not be joined in the same count; that the indictment did not allege that the property embezzled was entrusted to the defendant, nor that he received the same by virtue of his office as president; that the facts charged are

INSUFFICIENT AND VAGUE;

and were not sufficient to constitute embezzlement, and were vague and wanting in specifications necessary to make it valid; that there is no such distinct offense under the laws of Georgia as embezzlement, and that some of the acts charged occured more than four years before the finding of the indictment.

The demurrer was overruled. The defendant then filed pleas in abatement, the principal ground being that some of the grand jurors were more than sixty years of age; that the court allowed one indictment to be nol prossed and another to be preferred after a demand for trial had been made on the first indictment, and that the grand jury list had not been made up and certified as required by law.

It appeared that the names of the grand jurors were in the jury box, an alphabetical list had been made and copied in a book in the clerk's office, but not certified, and that four of the jury commissioners were in court ready to verify the lists, the other two being dead. The court

OVERRULED THE PLEAS

in abatement, and allowed the clerk to certify to the list. The defendant asked the case be stopped, so that he could carry the ruling to the supreme court before anything should be done. This was refused. The evidence showed that Mr. Jackson had deposited the funds of the company, had drawn them out at various times on his checks and used them for his own purposes, and that to conceal this he had caused a number of charges and false entries to made on the books so as to cover up the amount used. The defendant's statement consisted principally in denying any fraudulent intention, asserting his good character in the community, his personal standing and reputation, his conduct during the war as a soldier, and his enterprise, business thrift and public spirit since. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Augusta, and up to the time of the discovery of the facts upon which the prosecution was based, few men, if any in the community, ranked higher personally or in business circles. The jury

FOUND HIM GUILTY,

and he was sentenced to serve a term of six years in the penitentiary. He moved for a new trial on many grounds, sixteen in number, and upon its refusal excepted and carried the case to the supreme court. That court on yesterday affirmed the judgment of the court below on all of the grounds taken. The decision holds that a grand juror over sixty years of age is competent if he is willing to serve; that the entry of the nolle prosequi on the first indictment was proper; that it was right to allow the jury lists to be certified; that there was no law for suspending a case in the middle of it to allow the defendant to appeal to the supreme court; that the allegations of the indictment were fully sustained by the evidence, and that the proof of the defendant's conduct was not overcome by his denying any fraudulent intent and setting out his previous good character; that it furnished no good ground of objection to the admission of the charter of the company in evidence because it described the company as "Enterprise Manufacturing company."

WHILE THE INDICTMENT

describes it as "The Enterprise Manufacturing company;" that all of the appropriations of funds and efforts to conceal them formed a part of one entire transaction, and the state was obliged to elect to try him on any one act or to divide up the indictment so as to make a count for each check drawn or each dollar misappropriated; that it was admissable to show the alterations in the books made under the direction of the defendant to conceal what he had done; that the previous good character of the defendant would not free him from guilt for the crime which he had committed, but would be more properly addressed to the discretion of the judge in the nature of a plea for mercy in fixing the penalty which he should suffer; that the state was not obliged to prove every item in the long list of appropriations charged, and that a failure to prove some of them would not prevent a conviction on those which were proved; that it made no difference whether the defendant

APPROPRIATED THE MONEY

when it first came in his hands, or deposited the money, then drew it out and used it; that in the latter case the embezzlement was still of the company's money, and not of the checks, which he himself drew; that there was no error in allowing the jury to take to their rooms the books of the company, no improper use of them appearing; that the indictment was sufficient; that nice technicalities are not required in indictments in this state, but all that is necessary is to charge the offense in the language of the code and to set it out

SO PLAINLY AND DISTINCTLY

as to be readily understood by the jury; that such a course of embezzlement does exist under the Georgia law, and that after a fair and impertial trial the defendant has been properly found guilty of the crime.

In speaking of the propriety of abolishing fine spun technicalties and trying a defendant upon the real merits of the case, Justice Hall, who delivered the opinion of the court, said that this "enables him to vindicate himself upon meritorious grounds, the only way that a vindication can be of any real value.

"To escape by technicality does not establish innocence, at least according to the enlightened and just estimate of the world, and does not restore the party to his former standing among his fellow-men."

Nothing remains now but for the defendant to abide the decision of the court, and receive the punishment imposed upon him.

MOORE IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

He and Another Man are Arrested for Cheating and Swindling.

J. J. Moore, the Gwinnett county man who used the knife on Sam Combs, on the 24th of last month on Line street, is in trouble again.

This time Moore is charged with cheating and swindling.

Moore was arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolmen Bagwell and Wooten, and with him a man named J. McKirby was pulled in. Moore and McKirby seem to be pals. It appears that yesterday afternoon they entered a store in the fifth ward, where Moore pulled out a twenty dollar bill and asked for change. The merchant counted out the change, and picking up the twenty dollar bill laid it in his drawer. Moore put the change with a bundle of money and then asked:

"Ain't you going to give me my other five?"

"What other five?" asked the merchant.

"Why you only gave me three fives for my twenty."

The merchant denied Moore's statement, and Moore swore the merchant was wrong. McKirby sustained Moore. Finally the merchant became satisfied that the two men were trying to play sharp on him and caused their arrest. At police headquarters both men were booked for cheating and swindling. When McKirby was searched a pistol was found in his hip pocket, and he was also booked for carrying concealed weapons. Moore had $134.45 in his pockets when arrested, and McKirby had $22.55.

The Telephone Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The select committee of the houses, charged with the telephone investigation, held a meeting for organization this afternoon in the speaker's room. All the members were present. The general sentiment of the committee is that the examination of witnesses should be public, if a suitable room can be secured in time. The investigation proper will begin next Friday morning at ten o'clock, with the examination of the Rogers family, and Casey Young, and subpoenas have been issued to secure their attendance. Meanwhile, a sub-commitee, consisting of Hale and Millard, will proceed to take the deposition of Senator Vest, who has requested that he be afforded an opportunity to explain his connection with the issue of Pan-electric stock.

Seton Hall Destroyed by Fire.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., March 9.—The college of Seton hall was entirely destroyed by fire at noon today, together with its contents. It is a Catholic theological seminary.

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ROBERT TOOMBS.

AN INTERESTING DAY IN THE SUPREME COURT.

A Report, By a Committee on Toombs' Memorial—Several Able and Beautiful Addresses—Speeches By Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, General Lawson and Judge McKay.

The supreme courtroom was filled yesterday by prominent citizens, who were assembled to hear the memorial and addresses on General Robert Toombs.

Among the distinguished people present, THE CONSTITUTION reporter noticed Governor McDaniel, Mayor Hillyer, Bishop Beckwith, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, Hon. M. A. Candler, General Lawton, Major A. O. Bacon, Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, Judge Wm. M. Reese, Judge McCay, Judge A. R. Wright and others.

The court had appointed the following gentlemen to prepare a memorial on the life of General Toombs: Wm. M. Reese, L. E. Bleckley, A. R. Lawton, Robert P. Trippe, A. R. Wright, J. B. Cumming, John Rutherford, James Johnson, Pope Barrow and Henry W. Hilliard.

At 12 o'clock the court announced that the report of the committee appointed to prepare a memorial would be received.

A PAPER BY JUDGE REESE.

Judge Reese then arose and, in a deeply impressive manner, read the memorial. It was listened to with the closest attention and deepest interest, and was as follows:

To the honorable Supreme Court of the State of Georgia: General Robert Tombs, the son of a revolutionary officer, was born on the 2d July, 1810, on his father's plantation in the county of Wilkes, in this state, about four miles from the town of Washington. He resided in his native county with his mother, his father having died when his son Robert was about five years of age, until he was fourteen years old, when he was sent to college. The charms of a farm life so impressed themselves on his youthful mind that a fondness for gardening, farming and stock raising remained with him until the very last year of his life. Even in a very busy and "tempestuous" life, as he characterized his own when speaking of it to a friend, a spacious garden with its orchards and vineyards, and a small farm adjoining, were to him unfailing sources of recreation and pleasure. Though entered by his guardian, Hon. Thomas W. Cobb, at Franklin college, he did not finish his education there, but graduated in 1828, at Union college, New York, presided over at that time by Dr. Nott, a distinguished educator, under whom four years before Charles J. Jenkins had graduated. And it may truthfully be said that no preceptor ever sent forth two young men better fitted for the battle of life, and of whom, while differing entirely in their mental constitution, history will record that their long public lives were alike distinguished for fidelity, integrity and transcendent ability in every trust committed to them.

After graduation, General Toombs studied law for one year, 1829, at the university of Virginia. Mr. Stephens, who was familiar with his early life, says that through his literary and legal course, "Toombs was considered by his teachers and associates an intellectual prodigy."

Returning to Georgia he was on the 17th March 1830 in his twentieth year, admitted by the superior court of Elbert county to practice law. The circuit chosen by him was that in which he resided, the northern, leaving out the county of Madison and substituting for it the rich and prosperous county of Columbia. The counties then embraced in the northern circuit were inhabited by a highly intellectual and prosperous people not surpassed, if equaled by any others in the state.

The prominent lawyers who then traveled this circuit was Joseph Henry Lumpkin, afterwards chief justice of this court, Francis H. Cone, Garnett Andrews, Nathan C. Sayer, Eli H. Baxter and James Thomas, all of them subsequently judges of the superior court. In Columbia county at that time the prominent practitioners was Andrew J. Miller, Charles J. Jenkins, George W. Crawford, all men of distinction in their profession.

The subjects of litigation were mainly the different forms of contracts concerning lands and slaves and the different mode of conveying them. The settlement of estates furnished also a fertile field for controversy. Occasionally mercantile partnerships were brought before the courts for settlement.

Without that long delay in securing practice, which discourages so many young lawyers, General Toombs in the short space of five years, as the dockets of the courts show, had obtained a large practice, and was employed against the leading lawyers of the circuit. A noble presence; a delivery which captivated his hearers by its intense earnestness; a thorough knowledge of his cases; a lightning-like perception of the weak and strong points in controversy; a power of expressing in original and striking language his strong convictions; a capacity and willingness to perform intellectual labor; a passion for the contests of the courthouse; perfect fidelity and integrity in all business entrusted to him, with charming conversational powers, all contributed to an immediate success in his profession. Such gifts, with a knowledge of business and the best uses of money, were soon rendered valuable in accumulating wealth. Though a member of the state legislature from 1837 to 1843, excepting the session of 1841, his legislative duties did not impair his practice. Elected as a member of the house of representatives of the national congress in 1844, he made known to his patrons that he would not undertake any business which might interfere at all with his congressional duties. On account of the absorbing character of congressional business from 1845 to 1861 when he retired from the United States senate on account of the secession of Georgia from the union, and his subsequent engagement in the civil war, General Toombs had but little practice in the courts. From 1846 to 1867, a space of twenty two years, the whole number of cases tried by him in the supreme court of Georgia did not exceed twenty-five. Two of them were of permanent importance. One was the case of Edmondson vs. Dyson, 2 Kelly 320, involving the doctrine of executory trusts, in which this court decided against him solely on the ground of authority that the direction to a trustee to convey to the heirs at law of the life tenant, after the expiration of a life estate held in trust (for said life tenant,) saved the limitation from the rule in Shelly's case and made an executory trust. Judge Nisbet in combating the argument of General Toombs in this case, and which he fairly presents in his decision, says: "I do not deny but upon principle it is hard to escape from the conclusiveness of this reasoning."

The other was the case of Fraley vs. Ingram, involving the construction of a will in which the testator failed to declare an express trust in certain property given to his executor and claimed by him as his own. It can be readily seen from his full brief and the line of argument presented by the court that the argument and authorities of General Toombs carried the court.

In the year 1867, and the fifty-seventh year of his age, General Toombs returned to Georgia from exile, still in the enjoyment of his wonderful powers of mind and body, and at once resumed the practice of his profession, taking cases in any part of the state when of sufficient importance to justify the time and trouble required to be bestowed on them. At the June term, 1869, of this court, he argued the case of Hardeman vs. Downer, against the constitutionality of the homestead provision of the constitution of 1868, as to old debts and lost it by a decision subsequently overruled by the supreme court of the United States.

At the December term 1869, of this court, he argued with other distinguished counsel the case of the Central Railroad and Banking Co. vs. Collins, in which the court sustained their position that the proposed action of the Central Railroad and Banking Co. in buying up stock of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad company sufficient to control that road was ultravires. The proposition established in this case was afterwards presented by him to the constitutional convention of 1877, and adopted as a part of its work.

His arguments before this court were models of strong reasoning on the main points of the litigation involved, interspersed with flashes of wit and profound observations on men and things—they were always carefully prepared on all the points which, in his judgment, were material, by a diligent examination of authorities. And when it was impossible to find authorities which would throw light on those points, then he studied them by the light of general principals of the law, in which he was well grounded.

General Toombs entered upon his long and brilliant legislative career in the year 1837, as a member of the house of representatives of the general assembly of this state from his native county. George W. Crawford, Charles J. Jenkins, Alexander H. Stephens, Henry G. Lamar, James A. Merriwether, Robert Douergherty, Augustus H. Kennan, O. A. Bull and William McKinly were members of the same house, all well known afterwards in the state for their ability and patriotism, several of them having also achieved national reputations. The session of the legislature of 1837 was remarkable as the first in the south to discuss the refusal by a northern state (the state of Maine) to comply with the constitutional obligation to deliver up a fugitive from justice charged with stealing a slave from a citizen of this state.

The resolutions passed by this legislature on this subject declared "when by the faithlessness of a state to its constitutional engagements the rights of any other state are no longer preserved, then that state ceases to be bound by any obligation to the common compact, and it is the duty of such injured state to seek and provide protection for her own people in her own way."

If redress should not be granted by the state of Maine it was further resolved that a convention of the people should be called to secure proper protection for the rights of the people of Georgia.

Although he introduced no resolution himself, we know from the resolution passed and his subsequent career, General Toombs must have taken deep interest in these proceedings. He continued to represent the county of Wilkes as a member of the house at the subsequent sessions of 1838, 1839, 1840, 1842 and 1843. The prominent subjects which, during these sessions, excited the greatest feeling and strife throughout the state, to-wit: The management of the Central bank and the extension of the State road to the Tennessee river had long since ceased to interest the public. In 1842, and again in 1843, General Toombs introduced a bill into the house to abolish suretyship in this state. The system, however, had so interwoven itself into the transaction of business, commercial and legal, as to defy his efforts to overthrow it. At each session of the legislature, only a small minority voted with him to adopt a measure so radical. From the house of representatives of the state legislature he was transferred in 1844, by the people to represent them as a member of the house of representatives of the national congress and continued as such representative until 1853, when having been elected by the legislature of the state to the United States senate, he became a senator, and continued such until 1861. On the 12th January 1846 he delivered his first speech in the congress of the United States on the Oregon bill, which Mr. Stephens says at once established his reputation as an orator and statesman. In this speech he uttered these sentiments, which he repeated on leaving the senate in 1861, to seek that redress by secession which had been sought in vain elsewhere: "Honorable peace is the mother of all the virtues and hopes of humanity; of progress, of political and social truth, of civilization and of true national greatness; but dishonorable peace is the body of death chained to national character. In comparison with such a peace war with its acknowledged horrors, would be a national blessing. War rarely compensates the generation which wages it successfully for its terrible sacrifices, yet it cannot always be avoided. The universal judgment of mankind in all ages and in every country has consigned to infamy and disgrace those men and nations who have refused to meet aggression and defend their rights even by the sword."

The exciting scenes which attended the opening of the thirty-first congress and the stormy debates of the sessions of 1849 and 1850 brought General Toombs before the whole country as the leading champion of the south in the contest for equality in the newly acquired territories. On the 15th of June, 1850, in reference to the territorial question he stated his position in the following language: "She (referring to the south) will divide with you, but the right to enter or divide I shall never surrender. In my judgment this right, involving in it as it does political equality, is worth a thousand unions such as we have. Deprive us of this right and appropriate the common property to yourselves, it is then your government, not mine. Then I am its enemy, and I will then bring my children and my constituents to the altar of liberty, and, like Hamilcar, will swear them to eternal hostility to your foul domination." Mr. Stephens, speaking of his influence in bringing about the compromise measures of 1850, the main feature of which was equality in the territories, states that no one, not even Douglass or Clay, did more to secure their passage than Toombs. The election of Lincoln in 1860 for the express purpose of overthrowing the compromise measures of 1850, forced General Toombs back on his position taken in 1850. On the 6th day of January, 1861, in the United States senate, he made the most important speech of his life. Taken in connection with his influence, greater than that of any other southern leader in bringing about the secession of the southern states, it will stand like the declaration of independence as the clearest and most powerful statement ever given to the world for separation from the north. Mr. Stephens compares this speech to that of Pericles on resistance to the aggressions of Sparta just before the Pelopenessian war. Future historians, whatever may be their position on the question of secession, in discussing the civil war of 1861-1865, and its causes, can find no document which states the case of the south, as to its right and duty to secede, with such truths and power as the speech of General Toombs when leaving the United States senate. What judgment posterity will pass on the secession movement remains to be seen. This much, however, is certain, that no nation, civilized or savage, has ever yet submitted, unless overpowered by overwhelming force, to a deprivation of territory for which it had shed its blood or expended its treasure, and that Gen. Toombs must be judged by the actual circumstances surrounding him as to the wisdom of his course. After the war was over, the cause lost, and the horrors of reconstruction had been suffered, recognizing fully how much he was responsible for all the suffering of the south and its losses of men and property, General Toombs said whenever the occasion required him to speak "that it was better to have fought and lost than not to have fought at all."

The last service in a legislative capacity rendered by General Toombs to the people of Georgia, was as a delegate from the twenty-ninth senatorial district to the constitutional convention in 1877, when he was in the sixty-eighth year of his age. In that body he participated actively in the debates on the elective franchise, election of judges, state aid financial policy, constitution of the senate, homestead, taxation and regulation of railroad corporations. Article four of the constitution of 1877 is almost in the language prepared by himself. Before going to the convention, he had studied the legislation of Great Britain, of other states of this union and the decisions of the supreme court of the United States, on the right and duty of the state to regulate railroad corporations and the principles of taxation. The propositions embraced in article IV of the constitution simply declare the results reached by this study. He stated in his elaborate argument to the convention on regulation of railroad corporations that the system as presented by him was not a new one; that it had been adopted by the most enlightened governments in the world. In looking back on his long legislative career, after his life's work was over, so far as the public was concerned, he claimed that this work, article IV of the constitution of 1877, had done more good for the people of Georgia than anything he had ever done for them. In addition to his labors in the state and national legislatures, in state conventions and party conventions, General Toombs, from 1840 to 1861, a period embracing six presidential, ten gubernatorial and ten congressional campaigns, devoted a large part of his time to the discussion of political questions before popular assemblies. He was, in many respects, unrivalled as an orator in his speeches directly to the people. His comprehensive grasp of public questions, his power of driving home to the comprehension of his hearers his ideas, his impressive earnestness of delivery, his wit, always ready to arouse and fasten the attention of his audience, made him a great favorite with the multitude. Of these efforts scarcely a trace can be found. The newspapers of that day had no reporters to catch the words spoken, but confined themselves to meager statements or what was said, and exaggerated praise or abuse. His addresses to agricultural societies were frequent and abounded with lessons of wisdom, which had cost him years of reflection and observation to gather up and mature, yet none of them are now to be found.

The only address to a popular assembly carefully revived by himself is that delivered at Boston in the Tremont temple, 6th January, 1856. In it he discussed the slavery and territorial questions from all points of view, historical, constitutional, financial, moral and religious, to an audience bitterly opposed to him, and ready at any moment to break out with reproaches and tumult, with such calmness and truth as to force an attentive and respectful hearing. The speech delivered by him in the United States senate on 6th January, 1861, after the north had taken its final position differs widely from the address at Boston. The speech shows passion roused to a high degree yet under control. The memory of his many triumphs before courts and juries will be lost in a few generations, the vast multitudes who heard his speeches on political subjects from 1840, when he made his first appearance before the people of the state at Macon to 1868, when he spoke in Atlanta at the Bush arbor will soon pass away, and with them the recollection of the man who swayed them to and fro with irresistable force; but the address at Boston and the speech of the 6th of January, 1861 remain and must continue to remain as the best vindication of "the lost cause."

After aiding with other southern statesmen in organizing the confederate government, General Toombs was selected by President Davis on the 14th of February, 1861, to act as secretary of state in the new cabinet. This position, which he accepted reluctantly and with a distinct understanding that his appointment was to be temporary he resigned on the 21st of July, 1861, to take command of a brigade in the confederate army. In the battles around Richmond in June, 1862, General Toombs was actively engaged. At the second battle of Manassas in August, 1862, he was present with his brigade and led the last charge against the federal army, as stated by Mr. Stephens. On September 17th, 1862, the battle of Sharpsburg was fought, in which General Toombs with two of the regiments of his brigade bravely and successfully defended the bridge across the Anteitum river against five different assaults by greatly superior numbers of the enemy, and was highly complimented by General Lee for his skill and courage. Receiving a painful wound during the retreat from Maryland, he returned home, and about the beginning of the year 1863 resigned his commission as brigadier general. For some time previous to this resignation he had been distressed beyond measure by the enormous waste of men and means, occasioned by ignorance, incapacity and recklessness, as he claimed—he had been disappointed sorely with the policy of the confederate government as to finance and conscription, believing that it would end in the ruin of the cause for which he had periled all. He found also that, from want of a regular military education, his advise was not followed as to the management of the army. So believing that he could no longer be useful in the army he retired. In the latter part of 1863, he took command, as colonel of a regiment of state troops, and was stationed during the winter of 1863-'64 near Savannah. General Toombs was present at the siege of Atlanta in 1864, and participated in the battles around the city, not, however, in command of any portion of the army, but as a volunteer aid to General G. W. Smith. Possessed of an intellect able to originate great campaigns, animated by an indomitable will—full of resources in moments of danger and trial if he had been trained to a military life his name would have ranked amongst the greatest commanders of the southern armies. As a private citizen General Toombs was a remarkable person. The candor and justice which characterized his public life shows conspicuously in all of his private relations. Artifice evasion and dissimulation were perfectly abhorrent to him. Chief Justice Lumpkin says of him that "his candor never forsook him no matter what the consequences might be to himself or his clients," one of the highest tributes ever paid to any man. But his candor, however great, did not surpass his strong sense of fairness and justice. To those who knew him well and observed his conduct in his many sided life, it seemed as if he lived with the motto ever before him "fiat justitia, ruat coelum." His adversaries political, personal, and legal universally appreciated this noble trait of his nature and trusted him implicitly when the occasion arose for negotiations or concessions. Whatever may have been his momentary resentments under provocation, General Toombs harbored no revenges, and this in his case was the more remarkable, as he was a man of strong passions.

His life long friend, Mr. Stephens, said of him that his spirit was too magnanimous to cherish revenge. During the last year of his life looking back over its conflicts and struggles he declared, "that he felt at peace with all men. Impatient of triflers and foolish people he was peculiarly accessible to those who had something to say and gave them attention and consideration even as to the smallest affairs of life. Kind and polite when away from home, in his own house in which he lived for forty years with a devoted wife from whom he was separated by her death two years before his own, he dispensed a princely hospitality.

General Robert Toombs closed his earthly career on the 15th day of December, 1885 at the hour of 6 o'clock p. m. at his own home, surrounded by his nearest relations. For several years the magnificent constitution with which nature had endowed him had been failing—its decay was painfully perceptible to friends and well known to himself and welcomed by him as a release from a world he had ceased to love.

During the last two months of his life his mind, already much impaired, was afflicted with a distressing delusion that he was not at home, and under such delusion he continued until the Thursday before his death on Tuesday, when the great light went out in utter darkness, from which there was no recovery. And so it was he did not realize a wish long cherished and frequently expressed to his friends that he might die in the full possession of his mental powers. His death was a subject of national interest and comment. The leading papers of the north, south, east and west employed agents to communicate at any expense the moment of his decease. On the next morning after his death articles appeared in all of them, informing the public of the fact. And all of them, with but few exceptions, acknowledged his rugged honesty, his sterling integrity in official position, his independent and lofty spirit, his undying love for his section, his indomitable resolution never to acknowledge the union as his government.

"A lion, harmless to the weakest lamb,
Yet fiercely scorning any lamb to be;
His ruling passion to be wild and free—
As winds and waves with no enforced calm
Save God's. To God alone he singeth psalm,
Or boweth down, or maketh prayer or plea,
To none but God hath ever bent the knee,
Or incense burned, or offered bull or ram.
His mind is space in human spirit swung,
His brain is reason's self encased in bone,
His speech the summer storm with human tongue—
A storm of logic thundered from a throne."

In behalf of the bar of Georgia, we extend to the family and kindred of our deceased brother assurance of sincere condolence and sympathetic sorrow, and request that this report be spread upon the minutes of the court and become matter of record for all time.

W. M. REESE,
L. E. BLECKLEY,
POPE BARROW,
A. R. WRIGHT,
ROBERT P. TRIPPE,
H. W. HILLIARD,
A. R. LAWTON.

When Judge Reese sat down Chief Justice Jackson said the court would be pleased to hear from any member of the bar who desired to speak.

HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard arose and delivered an interesting address. He spoke of the long and brilliant career of General Toombs, and said it was proper that garlands should be hung on the tombs of the great, as an incentive to high endeavor. He had known General Toombs long and intimately. He was one of the most extraordinary men of his day, He and the dead general had entered congress together in 1845, the speaker from Alabama and General Toombs from Georgia. A warm friendship sprang up between the two. Toombs had already won distinction for himself, and gloried in the title of a "tribune of the people." No Roman tribune was ever more loyal to the people than was Toombs. He would have torn down the pillars of the government in vindicating their rights. Soon after he entered congress the slavery question came up, and Toombs threw himself vigorously into the fight. Toombs showed up with a brilliant splendor, as with impassioned speeches defied the power of the government and denounced its binding authority. He urged Georgia to secede and perhaps, if it had not been for his counsels, the state would not have left the union. Unhappily his views prevailed. He was conscientious in what he did, and proved it by leading a brigade to battle and did heroic service on the field. When the southern cause was lost Toombs sought retirement and never displayed his strength for the entertainment of this generation. He became a Christian; he studied the sermon on the Mount, and found that peace which the world can neither give nor take away. As the last light of the sinking sun illumines the mountain top with a golden glory, so did the light of God's mercy illumine the last days of Toombs.

The address of Mr. Hilliard was an exceedingly well prepared eulogy, and was listened to with great interest by those present.

Chief Justice Jackson said the court would with pleasure hear from any other members of the bar who cared to speak.

JUDGE M'CAY SPEAKS.

Judge Henry K. McCay arose and said that as one of the oldest members of the bar, he desired to say a few words, although he had not intended to speak.

He said he knew General Toombs long ago. He was a wonderful example of a strong man. It is true he had his faults, but they were of a social nature. All people have faults. Toombs was a wonderful lawyer. He had a wonderful capacity for getting easily at the points on which a case would turn. These controlling principles Toombs could present to the court with a clearness that Judge McCay said was not equalled by any other person that he had ever known. While he admired Toombs as a lawyer he did not approve him as a statesman. He did not think Toombs was a wise statesman—a statesman called upon to govern rich and poor, wise and unwise, ignorant and learned, and men filled with passion and men who are calm. An unbending rule will not do. A statesman must compromise. He must yield. Judge McCay said he had always found fault with Toombs because he had none of that in him. Toombs lived that way and died that way. He never asked for pardon—he spurned pardon. He spurned all the new surroundings. He was not wise in that. There was one great act of his life as a statesman, however, that entitled him to the love and gratitude of the people. It was the anti corporation portions of the state constitution. He had learned the tricks of corporations. He had learned how grasping they were. He had learned that they never paid when they could help it. A corporation is a combination of men with money, organized by law for a specific purpose. Yet they go running after everything. You charter a bank and it runs a railroad. You charter a railroad and it runs a steamboat. All that anti-monopoly, anti-oppression matter in the constitution was put there by Toombs. It does not harm the railroads, but it protects the people. Judge McCay said that General Toombs told him he thought more of that work than he did of any other act he had ever done in the line of statesmanship.

GENERAL A. R. LAWTON.

General A. R. Lawton arose and said that he had supposed nothing would occur further than the presentation of the memorial which Judge Reese had presented. He had not expected to say anything, but he was glad of an opportunity to make some reference to his personal and professional acquaintance with General Toombs. General Lawton referred beautifully to the personal appearance of General Toombs. He was a marvelously handsome man. He was perfect in face, in form and in voice, and in personal intercourse has as sweet a smile as ever made radiant the face of lovely woman. It would be a good thing it a picture of him when he was in his prime could be hung up that the present and coming generations could see how he looked. Of Toombs as a lawyer, General Lawton said his mode of reasoning was his own. His flashes of wisdom and learning were like lightning. His powerful expressions came with the moment. But it was a mistake to suppose that declamation was Toomb's greatest power. He could sift the wheat from the chaff. He had the power of throwing away the irrevalent and laying hold of that only which controlled his case. In domestic life he shone with brilliancy as an example. He was loyal and devoted to his first love and through all the stages of his prosperity and fame he was still a lover. All his views of domestic life were exalted. He was charitable, noble, grand and good and we shall not look upon his like again.

JUDGE JAMES JACKSON.

There were no other addresses, and Judge Jackson said there was nothing further to do but to order the memorial placed on the records of the court.

Judge Jackson paid a beautiful tribute to General Toombs. He was, said the chief justice, a king everywhere. He dominated everything. He revolutionized the politics of Wilkes county when a boy fresh from college. He conquered the hearts of his people and ruled them until he died. He was a slave to nothing. He would let nothing dominate over him, and when the great country that be loved with all his heart, became no longer what he believed it to be under the constitution of our fathers, he defied that country to the last; and when he visited its chief magistrate he sent in his card as a citizen of another country. He wanted no pardon. His life was gone. It was with the past; and when the red hills that he loved had been conquered, he was willing to lie under those hills a freeman in the broadest sense of the word. He became an humble member of the church, and when he died God blessed him with that liberty with which the Son of God makes the sinner free. He had that patriotism that begins with the hearthstone. He was loyal to the wife of his bosom. In that putrid place of corruption, Washington city, no breath of suspicion ever soiled the name of Toombs. Let the memorial be put on record. Let it be printed in the records of the court and let it stand there forever as a monument to a man that Georgia loved and will love always.

ADJOURNED FOR THE DAY.

Judge Jackson then announced that the court would adjourn for the rest of the day out of respect for General Toombs, and the people who had attended the occasion withdrew.

IT IS WEAVER.

SO PROFESSOR CLARK, THE COLUMBUS EMBALMER, SAYS.

An Ohio Undertaker Who Knew Weaver in Indianapolis, Where He Sold Him Coffins, Tells an Interesting Story About the Dead Texas Stock Man—Why He Is Not Pierce.

Prof. Clark, of Columbus, Ohio, is at the Markham. He is the undertaker who embalmed Pierce, the Texas stock man who was killed in the Georgia Pacific accident at the seventeen mile tank, and knew James Pierce Weaver in Indianapolis, and when he embalmed the body of the Texas stock man in Westview he declared that it was James P. Weaver, at one time an undertaker in Indianapolis. The professor has

BEEN SOUTH FOR SOME TIME,

selling goods from his factory in Columbus, and will remain in the city several days. Yesterday while surrounded by a party of Atlanta men who have become interested in the Pierce-Weaver story, Prof. Clark said:

"There can be no doubt in my mind about the matter. That man out there in Westview is James Pierce Weaver, once an undertaker in Indianapolis."

"From the testimony there seems to be a good deal of doubt," remarked one of his listeners.

"None at all. There is every reason to believe that the dead man is Weaver. Even the Pierce crowd make it appear that the dead man is not the man they want to make him appear."

"How?"

"Well in the first place they claim that James Woods Pierce, their man, was six feet tall. Now the

BODY OUT IN THE CEMETERY

is resting in a five foot nine inch coffin. How's that? Can you put a six foot man in a coffin five feet and nine inches long? I have been an undertaker for years and I have never been able to do so."

"Hardly, I guess," said some one present.

"Then again. Take the testimony of the Texas crowd. Sift it. Every one swears that they have known J. W. Pierce for years. That's oral testimony. Ask them to show you a piece of documentary evidence to establish their claim and what's the result? Why, his marriage certificate to the lady who claims him as her husband and every

BILL OF SALE OF HORSES

he has given date back within the past few years. Every piece of paper touching the Texas man in any shape whatever, is dated since Weaver left Indianapolis. And they have not produced a scrap with his name or mark dated previous to that time."

"Looks like you are right."

"Well, that isn't all. Do you remember a note-book that was found on the man who was killed in which a prescription was recorded? Well, that prescription was written by the same hand that wrote letters to Mrs. Weaver in Indianapolis. Think. In the dead man's pocket was a hand writing, Mrs. Weaver had

LETTERS FROM HER HUSBAND,

and experts, the best in your city, swore that the handwriting in the letters and the handwriting in that book were the same."

"Makes a good case, doesn't it?" asked one of the crowd.

"Well, yes," said the professor. "Then again Dr. Lockridge, one of the leading physicians of Indianapolis, gave Weaver that prescription. Dr. Lockridge stands as high as any man in the state. Weaver was not a discreet man, though married, and the character of the prescription he gave Weaver was rather unusual. Well, when Mrs. Weaver saw that prescription in the book found on the dead man, she told her attorney, Mr.—Mr.—Mr.—"

"Judge Lochrane and Mr. Brown" suggested one of the party.

ANOTHER LINK.

"Yes, Judge Lochrane and Mr. Brown. Well, she told these gentlemen and Judge Lochrane wrote to Dr. Lockridge asking it he remembered the occurrence. I have seen Judge Lochrane today and he showed me Dr. Lockridge's answer. He stated that he gave Weaver the prescription and also sent a copy of it. The copy was like the one in the book, word for word and mark for mark. Now, Dr. Lockridge is an honorable man and ——"

"I believe it is Weaver," said one of the party.

"No doubt in my mind," said Professor Clark. "Then, again, I knew Weaver. I knew his father and mother, and I

KNEW OF HIS TROUBLE

about that Mrs. Eden, and I saw the wound. I took the body out of the coffin last January to embalm it. I recognized it at once as Weaver. The face, the nose, the forehead, the mouth, the eyes, all told me plainly that it was Weaver. Then, when I turned the head over, I found the scar made by that pistol ball on the side upon which I knew the ball went in. I found the indentation, and on the other side, where I knew it came out, I found the "gathered" mark. I am satisfied that it is Weaver."

Mr. Ladsden, one of the attorneys for Mrs. Pierce, is now preparing to produce Weaver alive.

HE SAT ON THE HATS.

Henry Steed Raises a Row in a Church—He Uses a Knife.

"Say, Henry Steed, get off dem hats dar, you black nigger," said a dusky belle, as she tried to pull the darkey off some hats upon which he was sitting night before last.

"I ain't goin' to do it," answered Steed, "and I'll cut the heart outen the first man that touches me."

It was in a negro church near West End. The church wanted a chandelier to set it off, and the congregation gave a supper in the church to raise the money. The church was crowded and Steed, a rough, careless negro, was among those present. The belles who were present in accordance with a custom among them, removed their head gear when they entered the church and piled the articles on a bench. On that bench were hats of all sizes, shades, designs, ages, colors, and patterns, and when about midnight, Steed dropped down on the bench for a nap, he found that the hats made a soft bunk. But soon after Steed found the soft bunk, one of the belles discovered him, and asked him to get up. He declined to do so, and threatened to kill the man who touched him first. Then a general racket ensued. Finally Babe Tiller, who is the only man in Atlanta who can stand in front of John L. Sullivan a second, came to the rescue of the hats and jerked Steed clean out into the church yard. Steed did not relish the rude treatment, and when Tiller finally came out of the church, jumped upon him and in a second buried a long-bladed knife into his neck and body a half dozen times. Each time the blade came out a stream of blood followed, and in a few seconds Tiller was reeking in his own gore. He succeeded in freeing himself of Steed, and then Steed ran. Tiller's friends carried him to a physician, where his wounds were dressed. One wound was extremely bad, and if Tiller is not careful with himself it may prove dangerous. Early yesterday morning the matter was reported to the marshal at West End, and during the day Steed was arrested and is now in the city prison. A warrant charging him with assault with intent to murder has been sworn out.

Emma Nevada.

This brilliant American prima donna appeared in Philadelphia last week in three concerts before very large audiences. She is coming south and will be in Atlanta March 19th. An ovation is awaiting her in the gate city.

How to Save Money,

and we might also say—time and pain as well, in our advice to good housekeepers and ladies generally. The great necessity always to have a perfectly safe remedy convenient for the relief and prompt cure of the ailments peculiar to woman—functional irregularity, constant pains, and all the symptoms attendant upon uterine disorders—induces us to recommend strongly and unqualifiedly Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription"—woman's best friend It will save money.

EDMUNDS IN THE SENATE.

[Continued from 1st page.]

will communicate to the committee any papers or information in your possession, touching the question of the propriety of the removal (emphasis by Edmunds) of Michael Shaffer, chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Utah. and the appointment of David J. Corbin to office. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

[Signed] ALLEN G. THURMAN,
Chairman.

Alas for the democracy of these days. [Laughter.] Think, Mr. President, of the infinite idiocy, unpatriotism and usurpation of that number of five senators of the United States, of the democratic party, assailing a republican attorney general and a republican president, with an insulting and impertinent inquiry as to the papers and information touching a suspended officer, whose successor was nominated to accomplish his removal, and yet these men were in their day—in those times—among the headlights of the democratic locomotive. [Laughter.] There was Thurman, his light is put out [renewed laughter], the greatest democrat in the United States, [applause in the galleries], and the best one, and the noblest one, and the bravest one, for he had the courage not long ago in your state, sir, to denounce democratic frauds at the ballot. There was Thurman, and there was "Joe" McDonald—a name familiar in the west as in the east as the embodiment of upright democratic pluck and constitutional law; and there was Garland, whom we all knew here, the leader on the democratic side of the senate, full and running over with constitutional and statute and reported law; knowing his rights as a senator and as a member of the committee, and knowing his duties; and Lamar; and then all the rest of us on this side, joining in what the present president of the United States calls an impertinent inovation of his rights in asking for papers. Mr. President, if I were going to be rhetorical I should say just there: "Oh shame, where is thy blush?" But that was not the only instance. The same chairman had on many occasions called for that same class of information and got it. In conclusion it did not seem to Mr. Edmunds that the senate could fail to get the papers on the ground that the statute on the subject had become obsolete, or gone into a state of "inocuous desuetude." [Laughter.] The president himself had sent to the senate 643 instances of obedience to that law—643 nominations made under it—and Mr. Edmunds, therefore, took it that the law was still in force.

Mr. Edmunds spoke until after 4 o'clock.

MR. PUGH TO REPLY.

Mr. Pugh rose to reply, but yielded to a motion to go into executive session, saying he was prepared to speak now, but if he began he would detain the senate until long after the usual hour for adjournment.

At 4:27 the senate went into executive session and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

The senate, on March 3d, confirmed the nomination of Jacob T. Childs, of Missouri, minister and consul general to Siam, and J. D. Kennedy, of South Carolina, consul general to Shanghai. The following postmasters were confirmed today:

J. W. Renfroe, Atlanta, Ga.
W. C. Davis, Elizabeth City, N. C.

OPPOSED TO CONVICT LABOR.

A Significant Vote in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The speaker laid before the house the response of the secretary of the navy to the Boutelle resolution, calling for information in regard to the Norfolk navy yard.

Mr. Boutelle asked unanimous consent that the document be ordered printed and laid upon the table, in order that he might at some future time, submit some remarks upon it. He believed that the substantial allegations made in his resolution were sustained by the document.

Mr. Beach, of New York, and Mr. Eden, of Illinois, objected to the request, and the communication was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Eldridge, from the committee on pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war. Committee of the whole.

In the morning hour the house passed a bill requiring the Pacific railroads to pay the cost of surveying their lands, and to take out the patents thereto.

On behalf of the committee on labor, Mr. James, of New York, called up the bill to prohibit any officer, servant or agent of the government to hire or contract out the labor of prisoners incarcerated for violating the laws of the United States government. Mr. James said that the bill was in the interest of the honest mechanic. The system which prevailed at some of the penitentiaries of the country of hiring out convict labor had worked great hardship and injustice to the honest mechanic. In his own district a great industry, the manufacture of hats, had been entirely crushed out, because it could not compete with convict labor. The bill was passed, yeas 249, nays 8.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, briefly ran over the appropriations made by the bill, and compared them with those made for the current year, summing up with a statement that the pending bill carried $5,502,562, as against $5,777,451 appropriated for the current year.

Pending the discussion of the bill the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Funeral Notice.

BLACK.—The friends and acquaintances of Dr. W. W. Black and Mrs. Annie M. Black, and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wyly, are invited to attend the funeral of Charlie Railey Black, infant son of Doctor and Mrs. Black, from their residence No. 49 Wheat street, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Taylor, Wylie & Bliley.

Metropolitan undertakers and funeral directors embalming and preserving a specialty, No. 26 W. Alabama street. Telephone, 719. Jno. F. Barclay s with us. 6mo.

Amusements.

Opera House.

WEDNESDAY, March 10. { ONLY } MATINEE AT 2:30 AND NIGHT.

The Celebrated Comedienne,

FLORA MOORE,

The Famous Teddy of the Bunch of Keys, will present her New Musical Comedy,

A TOY PISTOL.

By Wm. Gill, the author of Adonis,

WITH SPECIAL SCENERY.

Miss Moore will appear in seven different characters, introducing with each Choice Musical Selections.

Usual prices. Reserved seats at Wilson & Bruckner's. mar7dtd

FRIDAY and SATURDAY March 12 and 13. | GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE at 2:30.

First appearance since her return from Europe of the Charming and Incomparable

LOTTA

Supported by Her Own Comedy Company.

FRIDAY NIGHT —and— Saturday Matinee! M'lle. NITOUCHE.

SATURDAY— —NIGHT, MUSETTE.

Prices: Admission $1, reserved 50 cents extra; Balcony 75 cents, reserved 25 cents extra. Matinee—75 cents, children 50 cents, reserved $1. Tickets for sale Wednesday morning at Wilson & Bruckner's. 7,9,10,11,12,13.

GOOD TEMPLAR'S HALL.

MRS. HELEN STUART RICHINGS, ELOCUTIONIST, and MISS ZAIDA BROWN, MEDIUM, will give an

ENTERTAINMENT and SEANCE!

at the above Hall, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets, TONIGHT at 7.30. Admission 25 cents.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely P[ure]

This powder never varies. A m[arvel of purity,] strength and wholesomeness. [More economical] than the ordinary kind, and c[annot be sold in] competition with the multitude [of low test, short] weight alum of phosphate powder[s. Sold only in] cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., [106 Wall St.,] New York.

DIAMON[DS,] FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, Art Goods.

J. P. STEVENS, 47 Whitehall St.

E. KINSEL, Hat Manufacturer

No. 16 Whitehall Street, OLD HATS, BEAVER, STIFF OR SOFT, Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired and Shaped in New Styles. mar10—d3m wed sun

CRIMPED & CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING W. G. HYNDMAN & CO. SEND FOR CIRCULAR & PRICES — CINCINNATI, O.

Name this paper. mar10-dwed sat &wkly

IT'S OFTEN SAID

THAT ANY MAN THAT HAS MONEY CAN make it. That is not the truth. I have had money and did not make money, though I tried. But now it's changed. I've got the best selling invention in the country. Am now making it count. You who want money come and investigate. Some things will make a man poor: others will make him rich in a very short time. This is the kind last named. Call on or address ROOM 617, Kimball House.

5p tf

G. W. ADAIR........................Auctioneer.

VALUABLE VACANT PROPERTY

On Marietta St. and W. & A. Railroad.

AS ASSIGNEES OF WILKINS, POST & CO., WE will sell on the premises at three o'clock p. m. on Monday, March 15th, 1886, all that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and known as Nos. 1 and 2 (1 and 2) of the subdivision of the property of the Empire iron works, bounded as follows: Commencing on the west side of Marietta street at the intersection of an alley, and running north along Marietta street one hundred and twelve (112) feet, thence westward to the right of way of the W. & A. R.R.; thence south along said right of way to said alley, thence to the beginning point; said property divided into four lots as per plat. Terms, ⅓ cash, balance in 3 and 6 months with 8 per cent interest.

JULIUS L. BROWN and LEVI W. POST as Assignees of Wilkins, Post & Co.

G. W. ADAIR........................AUCTIONEER.

5 Room Cottage--Perfect Gem.

ON JACKSON STREET.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES ON THURSDAY afternoon at 4 o'clock, March the 11th, a beautiful residence lot 80x256 feet, with 5 room cottage, built in the best style of modern architecture. Verandaa on the east and north side, vestibule, wide halls, high pitch, double parlors, dress rooms, bath room, closets, cook room, verandah west and north in rear, servant room, first-class stable and carriage house, large garden, splendid young orchard, vineyard, etc. Large forest oak shade tree in front yard. The lot is high and dry, set in blue grass. A beautiful new cottage just finished on the south side, and the magnificent mansion of Colonel Willingham just completed on the north side. The surroundings are of the very best. Colonel John Stephens on the opposite side, street cars in front. Water main is being laid along Houston street close to this lovely home. The owner is going out of the state. The house was built for a gentleman's home and not to sell. Will guarantee the purchaser $35 per month rent the balance of the year. It is not often such nice property is offered in the market. Look out for posters. Free ride on the cars to sale. Sold without reserve. Parties contemplating building will find it to their interest to attend this sale. Titles perfect. No entanglements. Terms ⅓ cash, balance in 12 months with 8 per cent interest. G. W. ADAIR.

mar4td 5p

G. W. ADAIR........................AUCTIONEER.

CENTRAL PROPERTY! On Mitchell Street.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, ON WEDNESDAY afternoon, at four o'clock, March 17th, an eight-room house and lot, 45 feet front on Mitchell street, and one vacant lot 35 feet on the same street, with a 10-foot alley on east side, as shown by the plat. Also, two vacant lots on the alley and in rear of Mr. Pork's and Ed Werner's houses, on Washington street.

This property is first class. It belongs to the "Sisters," and is ordered sold to pay a debt. The titles are indisputable. The entire property is very desirable, close to the capitol, churches, high school, and streets that have water, gas, and all the advantages of property in the very heart of the city. Capitalists who wish to invest and parties who want homes are all invited to procure a plat, examine the premises and attend the sale. Remember the day and hour of sale.

TERMS—One-half cash; balance twelve months with eight per cent.

4th,7th,10th,14th,17th. 5p G. W. ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR........................AUCTIONEER.

Strictly First-class Central Property

ON NORTH PRYOR STREET.

I WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES ON TUESDAY the 16th March, at 4 o'clock p.m., a 6-room House and Lot 55x100 feet with 14 feet alley on south side. The lot lies next to J. W. Murphy's on the north and W. W. Haskell on the south. Water, Gas Belgian block, brick sidewalks all down. In full view of the Kimball House and in the very heart of the city with desirable surroundings. The lot will be sold on its merits with unquestionable titles. Terms—Half-cash, balance 12 months with 8 per cent interest. G. W. ADAIR.

mar5 7 10 14 16 5p

RAILROAD TIME TABLE,

Time Card prepared by Station Master J. S. Armstrong, of the Union Passenger Depot, showing the arrival and departure of all trains in the city:

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Savannah* 7 32 am	To Savannah*... 6 00 am
" Barn'sv'll* 8 30 am	To Macon*....... 2 45 pm
" Macon*..... 12 40 pm	To Savannah*... 6 50 pm
"Savannah*... 9 35 pm	To Ba'nesville*. 4 30 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Chata'ga* 5 51 am	To Chattanooga* 7 50 am
" Marietta... 8 30 am	To Chattanooga* 1 30 pm
" Rome........ 11 05 am	To Rome......... 3 40 pm
" Chata'go*.. 2 25 pm	To Marietta...... 4 45 pm
" Chata'ga*.. 6 37 pm	To Chattanooga* 5 55 pm
	To Chattanooga* 11 00 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Mo'tgomy* 7 22 am	To Opelika......... 7 35 am
" Akron........10 05 am	To Mo'tgom'y*.. 1 20 pm
" Mo'tgom'y* 2 25 pm	To Akron......... 4 25 pm
" Opelika..... 4 15 pm	To Mo'tgom'y*.. 9 55 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Augusta*. 6 45 am	To Augusta*...... 8 00 am
" Covingt'n.. 7 55 am	To Decatur....... 9 35 am
" Decatur... 10 40 am	To Clarkston..... 1 25 pm
" Augusta*.. 1 00 pm	To Augusta*......2 45 pm
" Clarkston.. 3 30 pm	To Covington.... 5 50 pm
" Augusta*.. 5 40 pm	To Augusta*...... 8 15 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Gain'sv'e. 8 25 am	To Charlotte*...... 7 40 am
" Charlo'e*.. 12 40 pm	To Gainesville... 4 00 pm
" Charlo'e*.. 9 40 pm	To Charlotte*..... 4 45 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Bir'g'm*... 7 20 am	To Birming'm*.. 8 05 am
" Bir'g'm*.... 4 00 pm	To Birming'm*.. 4 30 pm

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Day Express From South No. 14.......... 11 15 am	Day Express North, E. and West No 14 12 15 pm
Cannon Ball From South No. 12.......... 2 55 am	Night Express North, E. and West No 12 3 00 am
Day Express From North No. 13.......... 3 30 pm	Cannon Ball South for Florida No. 11 6 00 am
Night Express From North No. 11 4 45 am	Fast Express South for Florida No. 13 4 00 pm
New York Lim. From North. No 15....9 40 am	New York Lim. North N. Y., Phil. etc No 16 4 23 pm

Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

W. H. PATTERSON,

BOND AND STOCK BROKER,

24 Pryor Street.

WANTED—
Central Railroad stock and debentures.
A. and W. P., railroad stock and debentures.
Georgia railroad stock and bonds.
Western railroad of Alabama 2ds.
Atlanta Home Insurance stock.
Central Bank Block stock.
Atlanta city bonds.
State of Georgia bonds.
Loans on city residences and business property negotiated.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

Bonds & Stocks,

I buy and I want to buy all kinds of Bonds and Stocks. Shall be pleased to accommodate any one wishing to make investments. Am authorized agent for sale State of Georgia new 4½ per cent Bonds. Securities for sale.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 120 Broadway, - - - - - New York.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM bankers, merchants and others, and interest allowed on balances.

Advances made to correspondents on approved business paper or other good collateral.

Letters of credit issued. Collections made. Government bonds and other securities bought and sold on commission.

The GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

—OF ATLANTA, GA.—

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Capital & Surplus $300,00.00.

In Savings Department we issue certificates payable on demand with interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 9, 1886.

Money very easy.

New York exchange buying at par; selling a ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R.R. BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½			Ga. R. 6s, 1910	108½	110
30 year	106	107	Ga. R. 6s, 1922	109	111
Ga. 6s	104	106	Cen. R. 7s, 1893	110	112
Ga. 7s 1886	101½	102	C. C. & A. 1st	114	115
Ga. 7s, gold	112	113½	A. & C. 1st	123	125
Ga. 7s, 1896	122	124	A. & C. inc	105	107
S. C. Brown	107	109	M. & A. ind	100	103
Savannah 5s	98	100	W. of Ala. 1st	106	108
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	125	127	do. 2d	112	114
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	113	115	Ga. Pac. ind	107	109
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	118	120	Ga. Pac. 2d mortgage	47	49
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	113	116	E. T. Va. & Ga 1st consol 5s	75	80
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.	109	111	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.	100	101	Georgia	166	168
Atlanta 5s	102½	105	At. & Char	92	94
Augusta 7s	103	105	Southwest'n	118	120
Macon 6s	109	111	S. Carolina	5	10
Columbus 5s	94	96	Central	76	78
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Central deb	97	99
Atlanta Nat'l.	200	—	Aug. & Sav	119	121
Merch'ts B'k	108	110	A. & W. Pt	97	99
B'k State Ga	120	150	do. deb	101	103
Gate City Nat	100	105	C. C. & A	80	85
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Ga. R. 6s, 1897	107	109			

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Stocks have been as dull as any preceeding day for a week. Total sales, 282,170 shares, of which Lackawanna and Reading contributed about half. Only one stock on the active list shows fluctuations of as much as 1 per cent, Lackawanna, which closed ½ per cent lower, while Reading shows an equal decline. The closings were generally ⅛@⅜ per cent lower. The statement comes from a good source that the Western Union executive committee decided to recommend the payment of a 1½ per cent dividend in scrip, which will be redeemed hereafter out of the surplus earnings, the scrip to be convertible into stock whenever issued and to be entitled to dividends in the meantime. It was also positively reported through unofficial sources that it is proposed to issue bonds to the amount of about $2,000,000.

Exchange 487¼. Money 1@2. Sub-treasury balances; Coin, $168,419,000; currency $14,480,000. Governments dull; 4s 127¼; 3s 100⅞. State bonds active.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	100½	Mobile & Ohio	14
do. Class B 5s	107	N. & C.	47
Ga. 6s	*101	N. O. Pac. 1sts	60
Ga. 7s mortgage	*102½	N. Y. Central	105¾
North Carolinas	35½	Norfolk & W'n pre	29½
do. new	22	Northern Pacific	26½
do. funding	11	do. preferred	58¼
S. C. con. Brown	108¼	Pacific Mail	51½
Tennessee 6s	59	Reading	29¾
Virginia 6s	*44	Rich. & Alleghany	5
Virginia consols	59	Richmond & Dan	79
Chesap'ke & Ohio	10¾	Rich & W. P. Ter'l	34¾
Chicago & N. W.	109½	Rock Island	129
do. preferred	139¼	St. Paul	92¼
Del. & Lack	125½	do. preferred	123½
Erie	27⅝	Texas Pacific	11⅜
East Tenn	3	Union Pacific	49⅛
Lake Shore	87¼	N. J. Central	54⅜
L. & N.	42¾	Missouri Pacific	108¼
Memphis & Char	36	Western Union	69⅞

*Bid. ‡Ex-dividend. †Offered. §Asked.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE
ATLANTA, March 9, 1886.

New York—Cotton opened weak with futures considerably lower. There was not much change during the day, but toward the close the tone strengthened. Spots, middling 9⅛c.

Net receipts three days 50,735 bales, against 17,667 bales last year: exports 23,065 bales; last year 13,768 bales; stock 980,441 bales; last year 769,206 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	OPENED.	CLOSED.
March	9.20@......	9.10@ 9.12
April	9.33@......	9.17@ 9.18
May	9.44@......	9.27@ 9.28
June	9.51@......	9.37@ 9.38
July	9.61@......	9.45@ 9.46
August	9.60@......	9.53@ 9.54
September	9.53@......	9.36@ 9.37
October	9.35@......	9.20@ 9.21
November	9.26@ 9.14	9.15@ 9.16

Closed steady; sales 148,000 bales.

Local—Cotton steady at the following quotations: Good middling 9½c; middling 8¾c; strict low middling 8½c; low middling 8¼c; strict good ordinary 8c; good ordinary 7¾c; ordinary 7½c; middling stains 8c; tinges 8¼c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	10
Air-Line Railroad	34
Georgia Railroad	45
Central Railroad	9
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	20
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. Railroad	25
Georgia Pacific Railroad	16
Total	159
Receipts previously	151,887
Total	152,046
Stock September 1	433
Grand total	152,479

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments today	—
Shipments previously	111,993
Local consumption previously	6,787
Total	118,780
Actual stock on hand	33,699

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	159
Same day last year	108
Showing an increase of	51
Receipts since September 1	152,046
Same time last year	167,762
Showing a decrease of	15,716

NEW YORK, March 9—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: The break of 16@18 points on contracts today, while not remarkable, as fluctuations have gone of late, was somewhat significant in the absence of any important recovery, and the bull movement appears to have received at least a temporary check. The liberal shading at Liverpool was undoubtedly the most demoralizing influence, especially as selling there is known to have been done principally by recent longs, but the condition of the yarn markets was poor and all evidences indicate that the consumption has only in a questionable degree been experded by the late advance. The close was a trifle steadier, but only because there appeared to be an indifferent feeling generally, and the bulls improved the opportunity to add a few points.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—12:15 p. m.—Business good at hardening rates; middling uplands 4⅞; middling Orleans 4 15-16; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 5,000; American 4,900; uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 4 56-64; May and June delivery 4 60-64; June and July delivery 4 61-64, 4 62-64; July and August delivery 5, 5 1-64; August and September delivery 5 3-64, 5 4-64; September and October delivery 5 6-64; futures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—1:00 p. m.—Cotton, middling uplands 4 15-16; Orleans 5; sales of American 10,700; uplands low middling clause March delivery 4 60-64, sellers; March and April delivery 4 60-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5, sellers; May and June delivery 5, sellers; June and July delivery 5 2-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 5-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 8-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 7-64, buyers; futures firm.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause March delivery 4 57-64, sellers; March and April delivery 4 57-64, sellers; April and May delivery 4 57-64, sellers; May and June delivery 4 59-64, sellers; June and July delivery 4 61-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5, buyers; August and September delivery 5 2-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 2-64, sellers; futures closed weak.

NEW YORK, March 9—Cotton firm; sales 347 bales; middling uplands 9⅛; middling Orleans 9 5-16; net receipts —; gross —; consolidated net receipts 1,302; exports to Great Britain 15,264; to continent 7,696.

GALVESTON, March 9—Cotton firm; middling 8 15-16; net receipts 575 bales; gross 571; sales 1,484; stock 50,417; exports to continent 1,440; coastwise 16,060.

NORFOLK, March 9—Cotton steady; middling 8 13-16; net receipts 1,261 bales; gross 1,261; stock 40,020; sales 557; exports coastwise 81.

BALTIMORE, March 9—Cotton nominal; middling 9⅛; net receipts 250; gross 364 bales; sales none; stock 33,904; sales to spinners —.

BOSTON, March 9—Cotton quiet; middling 9 5-16; net receipts 136 bales; gross 5,680; sales none; stock 6,310.

WILMINGTON, March 9—Cotton firm; middling 8⅝; net receipts 74 bales; gross 74; sales none; stock 8,210.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9—Cotton dull; middling 9⅛; net receipts 250 bales; gross 250; sales none; stock 18,546.

SAVANNAH, March 9—Cotton easier; middling 8¾; net receipts 1,799 bales; gross 1,808; sales 300; stock 55,489; exports to continent 6,700; coastwise 707.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9—Cotton dull; middling 8 11-16; net receipts 7,790 bales; gross 7,966; sales 560; stock 357,709; exports to Great Britain 11,885.

MOBILE, March 9—Holiday; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 45,910; exports coastwise 208.

MEMPHIS, March 9—Cotton firm; middling 8¾; net receipts 540 bales; shipments 2,282; sales 4,800; stock 137,074.

AUGUSTA, March 9—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 8¾; net receipts 165 bales; shipments —; sales 202.

CHARLESTON, March 9—Cotton very quiet; middling 8⅝; net receipts 568 bales; gross 568; sales none; stock 52,844; exports coastwise 6,933.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, March 9.—As one of the market reviews puts it tonight, "affairs on 'change appear to be fast degenerating into conditions where the market review for one day will answer very well for the next, with possibly some few changes in fractions."

The wheat market closed in the latest trading at practically yesterday's figures, and the price for May delivery remains at virtually the same price at which it was quoted six weeks ago, having raised in that time less than 3c in either direction. The trading was almost entirely local today and speculation was phenomenally light. Cables came in later stronger, under which impulse May advanced to 85⅝c, fell off to 84¼c and closed on the regular board at 85 11-16c. In the afternoon the feeling was again easy, May closing at 83⅞c.

Very little interest was developed in either corn or oats, and the market ruled easy for both.

Mess pork was again heavy and a shade lower.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC,

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 9, 1886.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
March	79⅞	82	79⅞	82
PORK.				
March	10 15	10 25	10 15	10 20
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
March	5 35	5 45	5 35	5 37½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 9—Flour—Best patent $6.50@$6.75; extra fancy $5.75@$6.00; fancy $5.50@$5.75; extra family $5.00; choice family $4.50@$4.75; family $4.25@$4.50; extra $4.00@$4.25. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.08@$1.10; No. 3 do. $1.06. Bran—Large sacks $1.00; small $1.05. Corn meal—Plain 57c; bolted 57; pea meal $1.10. Grits—$3.25. Corn—No. 2 white Tennessee 56c; No. 2 white mixed 56c; No. 2 mixed 55c. Oats—Red rust proof 52c; No. 2 mixed 45. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; small bales $1.00; No. 1, large bales, 97½c; small bales 97½c; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock $1.10.

BALTIMORE, March 9—Flour firm and steady; Howard street and western superfine $2.75@$3.25; extra $3.50@4.10; family $4.35@$4.58; city mills superfine $2.75@$3.25; extra $3.50@$4.15; Rio brands $4.75@$4.87. Wheat, southern steady with a light supplo; western firmer, closing dull; southern red 93@95; amber 96@98; No. 1 Maryland 96¼ asked; No. 2 western winter red spot and March 91½@92½. Corn, southern about steady and quiet; western about steady; southern white 46@47; yellow 47@48.

NEW YORK, March 9—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $3.40@$3.60; good to choice $4.05@$5.40. Wheat, spot held stronger and very quiet; ungraded red 85; No. 2 red March 94½@95⅛. Corn, spot a shade lower; ungraded 43@49½; No. 2 March 49⅞@ 50. Oats a shade higher; No. 2 38¼. Hops unchanged; common to choice 7@15.

CHICAGO, March 9—Flour firm; southern $4.40@$4.85. Wheat fluctuated within a range of ¾c and closed ¾c higher; No. 2 March 80⅛@80⅞; May 8⅞@85¾. Corn moderately active and firm; cash 37⅛@38; March 37⅛; May 40⅝@40⅞. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 cash 29⅛; May 32⅛@32⅝.

ST. LOUIS, March 9—Flour unchanged; family $3.25@$3.35; fancy $4.25@$4.90. Wheat very quiet and higher; No. 2 red cash 91¾; May 94⅝@95. Corn higher with an urgent demand; No. 2 mixed cash 35⅝ bid; May 36⅛@36¾. Oats very dull but firm; No. 2 mixed cash 30.

CINCINNATI, March 9—Flour unchanged; family $4.10@$4.35; fancy $4.40@$4.60. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 95. Corn quiet; No. 3 mixed 37⅛@37¾. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 32¼.

LOUISVILLE, March 9—Grain steady. Wheat, No. 2 red 95. Corn, No. 2 new mixed 38½; do. white 39. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 33.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 9—Coffee — Fancy Rio 11@11½; choice 9¾@10¼; prime 9¾@10; fair 9@9¼; ordinary 8¼@9c. Sugar—Cut loaf, bbls. and halves 8c; powdered, bbls. and halves, 7¾c; standard granulated 7¼c; standard A 6¾c; off A 6¼; white extra C 6¼c; yellow do. 6c; yellow C 5¾c. Syrups—New Orleans fancy kettle 45c; choice kettle 43c; prime kettle 30@35c; choice centrifugal 35c; primecut 28@30c; fair do. 20@25c; fancy sugar syrup 45c; do. choice 40c; do. prime 27@30. Teas—Black 35@60; green 35@60. Nutmegs 75c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 14c. Mace 30c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 4½c; XXX do. 5c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 1 bbls. $6.50; No. 3 bbls $6.50; ½ bbls. $3.50; kits 50; pails 55. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ℔ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 12½. Matches—Round wood, ℔ gross, $1.13; ℔ 200, $1.75; ℔ 300, $3.50; ℔ 400, $4.50. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes, 5½c. Rice, choice imported, 7½; prime, 6½; fair, 5½. Salt—Liverpool, $1.10; Virginia, 85c. Cheese—Full cream, 12½c; factory, 9@10c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9—Coffee unchanged; Rio cargoes, common to prime 6¼@9½. Sugar dull; Louisiana open kettle choice 5⅛; prime to strictly prime 5; common to good common 4½; good fair 4¾; inferior 2@3¾; Louisiana centrifugals, off white to choice 6@6⅝; prime yellow clarified 5¾. Molasses unchanged; Louisiana open kettle choice 26@28; strictly prime 34@37; good prime 25@27; prime 20@22; good common 13@14; centrifugal, prime to strictly prime 16@20; common to good common 13. Rice unchanged; Louisiana ordinary to prime 3@5½.

NEW YORK, March 9—Coffee, fair Rio spot firmer at 8⅝. Sugar nominal; centrifugals 5¾; fair to good refining 5 1-16@5 3-16; refined dull; C 5¼@5½; extra C 5 7-16@5⅝; white extra C 5¾; yellow 4⅞@5; off A 5⅞; mould A 6⅛; standard A 6⅛; confectioners A 6⅜; cut loaf and crushed 6⅞@7; powdered 6 11-16@6¾; granulated 6¼@6 5-16; Cubes 6 11-16@6¾. Molasses unchanged; Cuba 50-test 21. Rice steady; domestic 4@7.

CINCINNATI, March 9—Sugar unchanged; hards refined 7@7½; New Orleans 5@5¾.

CHICAGO, March 9—Sugar unchanged; standard A 6⅝; granulated 7⅛.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, March 9—Provisions dull. Pork $10.65. Lard 5.95. Bulk meats, loose lots, long clear 5.50; short ribs 5.40; short clear 5.60; boxed lots, long clear 5.65; short rib 5⅞; short clear 6. Bacon, long clear 5.75@5.80; short ribs 5.87½@5.90; short clear 6.00; hams 8⅜@11.

CHICAGO, March 9—Mess pork quiet but firmer; cash $10.35@$10.37½; April $10.37½@$10.40; May $10.42½. Lard firmer; cash 6.05; May 6.05. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders 3.90@4.00; short rib 5.37½@5.40; short clear 5.65@5.70.

LOUISVILLE, March 9 — Provisions firm. Bacon, clear rib 5.85; sides 6.15; shoulders 4½. Bulk meats, clear ribs 5.45; clear sides 5.70; shoulders 4. Mess pork less active at $10.75@$11.20. Hams, sugar-cured 9½@10. Lard, choice leaf 7¼@8.

ATLANTA, March 9—Bellies 7¼c; bulk clear rib sides 6¼c; smoked shoulders 5c. Bacon, sugar-cured shoulders 7½c; sugar-cured hams, 10 ℔ average, 11c; do. 14 ℔ average 10½c. Lard—Leaf tierces, refined 7c.

CINCINNATI, March 9—Pork dull at $10.75. Lard higher at 5.95. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 3¾; short rib 5.45. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4¾; short ribs 6.15; short clear 6.35.

NEW YORK, March —Pork steady; old mess spot $10.00@$10.50. Middles dull; long clear 5⅞. Lard 4@7 points higher; westernsteam spot 6.35@6.37½.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, March 9—Turpentine firm at 48; rosin firm; strained 80; good strained 85; tar firm at $1.15; crude turpentine firm; hards $1.25; yellow dip and virgin $2.15.

SAVANNAH, March 9—Turpentine firm at 49; sales — barrels; rosin steady; strained and good strained $1.00@$1.05; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, March 9—Turpentine firm at 45 asked; rosin, strained 85; good strained 90.

NEW YORK, March 9 — Rosin quiet at $1.05@$1.10; turpentine steady at 50½@51.

Live Stock

ATLANTA, March 8—The market is active, especially for mules. The supply of mules is equal to the demand at the following prices: Mules—14 to 14½ hands $90@$119; 14½ to 14½ hands $110@$125. Horses—Market quiet; supply; plug $65@$90; drive $100@$140.

CINCINNATI, March 6—Hogs steady; common and light $3.40@$4.20, packing and butchers $4.00@$4.15.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, March 9—Apples—$2.00@3.00 ℔ bbl. Lemons —$ 2.75@$3.75 ℔ box. Oranges — $3.00 ℔ box. Cocoanuts—3½@4c. Pineapples—None. Bananas — $1.00@$2.00. Figs — 16@18c. Raisins —℔ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ℔ gal; $14 ℔ bbl. California Pears $5.00 ℔ box. Citron—15@40c. Almonds — 20c. Pecans — 12c. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Dried Fruit—Peaches 2@3c; apples 2c.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, March 9 — Eggs — 10@11c. Butter —Jersey 25c; Tennessee 15@20c. Poultry—Hens 25@27c; chickens 18@20c; cocks 15c; ducks 22½@25c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens 10@11c; turkeys 13@14c. Irish potatoes—$2.50@$2.75 ℔ bbl. Sweet Potatoes—60@65c. Honey—Strained 6@7c; in the comb 12½c. Onions—3.00. Cabbage— 2@2½c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, March 9 — Market steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule-shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½@20c. Iron-bound hames $4.00. Trace-chains 30@70c. Ames' shovels $9.50. Spades $9.50@$13.00. Well buckets $4.00. Cotton rope 16c. Swede iron 5c. rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 15c Nails $3.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ℔ ℔ 75c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle, $4.00; blasting $2.75. Bar-lead 7c; shot $1.65.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, March 9— Leather— Steady; G. D. 22@25c; P. D. 21@24; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 30@38c; black upper 35@40c.

ATLANTA, March 9 —Bagging—Jute, 1½ ℔s, 10½c; 1¾ ℔s 10⅝c. Ties—Delta $1.35; arrow $1.30; pieced $1.16.

ORIGINAL OPIUM CURE

NO CURE! NO PAY!

I MEAN WHAT I SAY, IN FOURTEEN DAYS my patients are all well. My remedy is infallible and known only by myself. Address
A. P. BROWN, M. D.,
Smyrna, Cobb county, Ga.

Name this paper. mar1—dly

Manhood RESTORED. Remedy Free. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay. Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-street, New York City

RECEIVER'S OFFICE,

Exchange National Bank,

NORFOLK, Va., February 16, 1886.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Saturday, March 27th, 1886, for the purchase of the hereinafter mentioned property in its entirety, and also for pieces of parcels of the same—reference being had to descriptive list of said property—which lists, stating terms of sale, will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

The right to reject any and all bids reserved.

VIZ.

The extensive and valuable property located in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., known as the "Seaboard Cotton Compress Company of Norfolk, Va.' consisting of:

1. The franchise, which, among other privileges, authorizes the storage of cotton and other merchandise, and the issue of negotiable receipts therefor.

2. Its plant, which consists of three (3) first-class improved Cotton Compresses.

Two (2) Steam Tugs.

Three (3) Transportation Barges.

All the adjuncts necessary to a well-equipped establishment of this character. Its fire-proof Warehouses, seven (7) in number, of capacity for storage of 24,000 bales uncompressed cotton.

Its four (4) Frame Warehouses—Metal roofs—capacity, many thousand tons of Fertilizers, Salt, etc.

Its Wharves and Docks, which afford ample room for berthing at same time ten seagoing steam or sailing vessels. The area of Warehouse and Dock property in Portsmouth is about 6¼ acres, together with all its other property, which is fully described in the lists above referred to.

WM. H. PETERS, Receiver.

feb 16-till mh 27

The Opium Habit Cured in 15 Days

I CAN CURE THE OPIUM HABIT AND WILL charge nothing if I don't cure you, board included. Will cure you for less money than any other doctor in the world. For particulars address
J. A. NELMS, M. D.,
Smyrna, Cobb county, Ga.

feb2—dly

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall Street.

Mention this paper. (jan27—dly wed fri sun wky

A $1

BOTTLE OF

HUNNICUTT'S RHEUMATIC CURE

Will prove to any one suffering from RHEUMATISM, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Neuralgia or Kidney Troubles, that it will effect a permanent and speedy cure in every instance.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Mr. Albert Howell says: A short time ago I suffered terribly with rheumatism. It was impossible to walk even with crutches. I could not put my foot to the floor. I found no relief from treatment or remedy until I tried Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure. Before I had finished taking one bottle I was able to walk comfortably with my crutches. Before I had finished the second bottle my rheumatism was entirely gone. I put my crutches aside and have never felt a twinge of rheumatism since. I am well, and can say my cure is perfect and permanent. It is certainly a wonderful medicine.
ALBERT HOWELL.

CERTAIN CURE.

Atlanta, Ga., January 6, 1886.—Messrs. J. M. Hunnicutt & Co.: I have been a sufferer with kidney troubles for seventeen years, and have been treated by prominent physicians of this state and Alabama. I have used large quantities of medicines advertised to cure blood and kidney diseases, without receiving the slightest benefit. About six weeks ago I suffered such intense pain—scarcely being able to breathe at times—I concluded to try "Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure," and after using one bottle was entirely and absolutely cured, and for the first time in seventeen years I am without the slightest pain, and earnestly recommend all who suffer to give your cure a trial. Yours truly,
J. C. WARNOCK, 148 E. Fair street.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex. G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa. Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER, Agents, Atlanta, Ga. Mention this paper.

DO YOU WANT AN ELEGANT SOUTHERN HOME

AND A MAGNIFICENNT STOCK FARM? OR an unexcelled site for a manufacturing town, with nearly five miles of very fine water power? Or a very valuable Gold Property? Address
J. H. NICHOLS,
Nacoochee, Ga.

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ARTISTS' MATERIALS, PICTURE FRAMES ART NOVELTIES, FINE ENGRAVINGS.

E. A. HORNE & CO.
19 Kimball House, Atlanta, Georgia.

Established in 1857.

PETER LYNCH,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, WOODENWARE, WILLOW-WARE, SPLINT BASKETS, Glassware, Crockery, Hardware, Boots, Shoes Leather, Clover, German Millet Grass and Garden Seeds, Planting Potatoes, etc., etc. Just now received 7 barrels white and 4 barrels red onion sets.

A Perfect Variety Store.

All orders from the city and country promptly attended to. Terms cash.
PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets, Atlanta, Ga

t?oc dly

J. W. ENGLISH, President. A. B. STEELE, Vice-President. R. S. RUST, Secretry.

CHATTAHOOCHEE BRICK CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BRICK.

Office 55 Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

We are prepared to furnish brick in any quantity at prices to suit the times.

PLAIN, OIL PRESSED and MOULDED BRICK A SPECIALTY.

Samples and prices furnished on application july 31d&wkly

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ALL PERSONS having demands against the estate of B. H. Broomhead, late of said county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned, according to law; and all persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment.

This February 10, 1886.
JOHN S. BROOMHEAD,
Administrator of B. H. Broomhead, deceased.

feb 10—d 6 w wed

HUNNICUTT'S Rheumatic Cure!

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

Cures RHEUMATISM

And all other troubles of the

BLOOD AND MUSCLES,

No matter how long you have suffered,

Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure

WILL RELIEVE YOU.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

sun wed fri

University of Georgia.

THE CHAIR OF

"Natural History and Agriculture"

in the University of Georgia willbe filled July 1886. Salary $2,000, and residence on the Experimental Farm.

All applications must be sent to
LAMAR COBB, Secretary,
Athens, Ga.

feb16d3m—wed sun

The Old Doctor NERVOUS DEBILITY MALE or FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DECAY. A life experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial packages. Send Stamp for sealed particulars. Address, Dr. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

Mention this paper. ja..31—d&wk sun wed fri

REDUCTION IN RATES

TO

CALIFORNIA

VIA

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC R'Y

AND

BIRMINGHAM,

—THE THROUGH CAR LINE—

TO THE

WEST.

Atlanta to San Francisco, First Class,

$46.70.

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LOW RATES TO

All Arkansas and Texas Points

For maps, rates, etc., call on or address

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THE

FAST LIMITED TRAIN

ON THE

Piedmont Air-Line

IS RUNNING WITH FULL LIST OF PASSENGERS both to and from the east, and the reason why is easily explained. They make THE FASTEST TIME OF ANY LINE IN THE SOUTH. They run the most elegant Pullman Buffet Cars in the service. They have Splendid Steel Rail Track, and being under the same management from

ATLANTA TO WASHINGTON,

There is no such thing as "missed connection" and "had to lay over." The time between New Orleans and Washington is about 39 hours, and to New York only 46 hours. The time from ATLANTA to WASHINGTON is only 24 hours, and less than 31 hours to New York, with correspondingly fast time to all Eastern cities.

This is the line for the man of business or pleasure. Tickets on sale at all coupon offices and at their office, 13 Kimball House, where any information as to rates, sleeping car reservation, etc., will be cheerfully given by
C. E. SERGEANT,
Pass. & Ticket Agent.
OR,
C. W. CHEARS.
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 13 Kimball House, Atlanta.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural Bone Setter. Has been used for more than 50 years, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, wounds and all external injuries. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS—TRY IT

jan29dly

HOLMES' SURE CURE

MOUTH WASH AND DENTIFRICE.

Cures bleeding gums, ulcers, sore mouth, sore throat; Cleanses the Teeth and Purifies the Breath; used and recommended by leading Dentists. Prepared by Drs J. P. & W. R. HOLMES, Dentists, Macon, Ga. For sale by all druggists and dentists. dly

TO THE PUBLIC.

YOU ARE NOTIFIED NOT TO BUY OR TRADE for a note dated January 22d, 1886, and due in October, 1886, made by S. D. Darsey, F. M. Darsey and Z. T. Darsey to Perkins machinery company, for $125, as the consideration for the same has failed, and said note will not be paid.

mar d 1m F. M. DARSEY.

L. B. DAVIS.......................................Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE of the authority granted in the will of Mrs. Mecca J. Brown, deceased, will be sold on the premises at No. 28 South Broad street, up stairs, on Tuesday, the 16th day of March, 1886, within the legal hours of sale, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, household and kitchen furniture, consisting of bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, wardrobes, feather beds, wool and cotton mattresses, bedding, bed, linen, towels, diningroom furniture, viz., table, chairs, napkins and table linen, crockery, glassware, china mass rose dinner set, carpets, ingrain and Brussels and other numerous goods. Also one elegant Jersey cow, registered, with a full blooded Jersey calf, only 11 days old.

Ladies invited to this sale. Terms cash.
W. R. JOYNER,
Executor.

march 6 daily td

L. B. DAVIS.......................................Auctioneer.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—UNDER AND by virtue of an order granted by the ordinary of Fulton county, authorizing sale of the personal property of Henry Seltzer, late of said county, deceased, I will sell at the store lately occupied by Henry Seltzer, No. 14 North Broad street, commencing on Tuesday, the 9th day of March, 1886, 10 o'clock a. m., and continuing from day to day, until the entire stock is closed out, all the remainder of the stock of china, crockery, glassware, plated-ware, lamps, show cases, iron safe, oil can or tank, and store fixtures etc., now in said store. Terms of sale cash. Ladies are especially invited.
MRS. MARY SELTZER, Administratrix.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

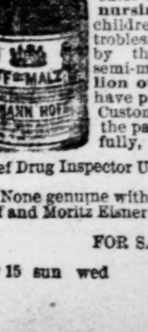
Johann Hoff's Malt Extract,

THE ONLY GENUINE IMPORTED BY

EISNER & MENDELSON,

318 and 320 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Fac-simile of Bottle



OFFICE OF W. W. LAMB, M. D.,
1249 HANOVER STREET,
PHILAD'A., Dec. 6, 1884.

DEAR SIRS.—I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract for the past five years in my private practice, and have found it to be the best health-restoring beverage and tonic nutritive known. I have found it especially good in persons convalescing from fever, in cases of dyspepsia, for mother's nursing, and in cases of weakly children and also in lung troubles. My attention was drawn by the immense importation semi-monthly, and about a million of bottles imported by you have passed my inspection in the Custom House satisfactorily for the past five years. Yours respectfully,
W. W. LAMB, M. D.,
Chief Drug Inspector U. S. Port Philadelphia.

None genuine without the signature of Johann Hoff and Moritz Eisner on the neck of each bottle.

FOR SALE BY JOS. JACOBS,
Druggist, Atlanta, Ga.

Nov 15 sun wed

Central, Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads.

All trains of this system are run by Central or (90th Meridian time).

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 6th, 1885.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, DEC. 6, 1885, PASsenger trains on these roads will run as follows

GOING FROM ATLANTA.

Lv. Atlanta D No 52	6:00 a m
Ar. Thomaston D E S	11:35 a m
" Carrollton D E S	5:00 p m
" Macon D No 52	9:30 a m
" Augusta D No 17	4:30 p m
" Savannah D No 52	4:07 p m
" Jacksonville	8:55 a m
" Perry D E S No 21	12:00 a m
" Fort Gaines D E S No 27	4:35 p m
" Blakely D E S No 25	7:10 p m
" Albany D No 25	2:45 p m
" Eufaula D No 1	4:01 p m
" Columbus D No 5	2:15 p m
" Montgomery D No 1	7:25 p m
Lv. Atlanta D No 2	2:45 p m
Ar. Thomaston D E S	7:15 p m
" Carrollton	
" Macon	6:25 p m
" Augusta	
" Savannah	
" Jacksonville D	8:55 a m
" Perry D E S No 23	8:45 p m
" Fort Gaines	
" Blakeley	
" Albany D No 3	10:45 p m
" Eufaula	
" Columbus	
" Montgomery	
Lv. Atlanta D No 54	6:50 p m
Ar. Thomaston	
" Carrollton	
" Macon D No 54	10:40 p m
" Augusta	
" Savannah D No 54	6:00 a m
" Jacksonville D	12 noon
" Perry D E S No 27	12:00 p m
" Fort Gaines E D S No 27	4:38 p m
" Blakeley D E S No 25	7:10 p m
" Albany D No 25	2:45 p m
" Eufaula D No 1	4:01 p m
" Columbus D No 5	2:15 pm
" Montgomery D No 1	7:25 p m

Sleeping cars on No 54, Atlanta, to Savannah; through sleeping and sitting cars on No 2 to Jacksonville via Albany and Waycross. Passengers for Wrightsville, Louisville and Sylvania, Ga., take train No. 52. Trains Nos. 2 and 52 make close connection at Albany with trains of S F & W Ry for Southwest Georgia and Florida points. Train No 2 connects at Albany with B & W R R. Trains 52 and 54 connect at Savannah with S F & W R'y for all Florida points.

COMING TOWARDS ATLANTA.

Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D	7:20 p m
" Jacksonville via Albany	
" Savannah D No 51	8:40 a m
" Albany D No 26	12:40 p m
" Blakeley D E S No 26	8:15 a m
" Fort Gaines D E S No 25	10:06 a m
" Perry D E S No 22	2:00 p m
" Eufaula D No 2	10:55 a m
" Columbus D No 6	11:40 p m
" Montgomery D No 2	7:40 a m
" Augusta D No 18	10:25 a m
" Macon D No 51	5:40 pgd
" Thomaston	
" Carrollton D	5:00 a m
Ar. Atlanta D	9:30 p m
Lv Jacksonville via Savannah D	8:20 p m
" Jacksonville via Albany	
" Savannah D No 53	8:10 p m
" Albany	
" Blakeley	
" Fort Gaines	
" Perry	
" Eufaula	
" Columbus	
" Montgomery	
" Augusta	
" Macon D No 53	3:35 a m
" Thomaston	
" Carrollton	
Ar. Atlanta D No 53	7:32 a m
Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D	
" Jacksonville via Atlanta D	7:32 p m
" Savannah	
" Albany D	4:10 a m
" Blakely	
" Fort Gaines	
" Perry D E S No 24	6:00 a m
" Eufaula	
" Columbus	
" Montgomery	
" Macon D No 1	8:40 a m
" Thomaston D E S No 34	8:30 a m
" Carrollton	
Ar. Atlanta D No 1	12:40 p m

Sleeping cars on trains from Savannah to Macon and Atlanta to Augusta. Connection at Atlanta with all diverging roads to eastern and western points and local stations. Through sleeping and sitting cars on train leaving Jacksonville at 7:20 p m., via Waycross, Atlanta and Macon. D—Dailey, D E S—daily except Sunday. Tickets for all points and sleeping car berths on sale at Union depot thirty minutes prior to leaving of all trains.

WM. ROGERS, Gen'l Sup't, Savannah, Ga.
T. D. KLINE, Sup't S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
W. T. SHELLMAN, Traffic Manager.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, G. P. A., Savannah, Ga.
R. SCHMIDT, Atlanta, Ga.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office General Manager,
Augusta, Ga., Nov. 21, 1885.

Commencing Sunday, 22d proximo, the following passenger schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time.

FAST LINE. NO 27 WEST-DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 40 am
Leave Washington	7 20 am
Leave Athens	7 45 am
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Athens	7 40 pm
Arrive Washington	7 35 pm
Arrive Augusta	8 15 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 00 am	L've Augusta	10 50 am
Ar. Gainesville	8 25 pm	" Macon	7 10 am
" Athens	5 30 pm	" Milledgeville	9 38 am
" Washington	2 20 pm	" Washington	11 20 am
" Milledgeville	4 43 pm	" Athens	9 00 am
" Macon	6 15 pm	Ar. Gainesville	8 25 pm
" Augusta	3 35 pm	" Atlanta	5 40 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 15 pm	L've Augusta	9 45 pm
Ar. Augusta	5 50 am	Ar. Atlanta	6 45 am

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta	5 50 pm	L've. Covington	5 40 am
Decatur	6 26 pm	L've Decatur	7 25 am
Ar. Covington	8 10 pm	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 am

DECATUR TRAIN, (Daily except Sundays.

L've Atlanta	9 35 am	L've Decatur	10 10 am
Ar. Decatur	10 05 am	Ar. Atlanta	10 40 am

CLARKSTON TRAIN.

L've Atlanta	1 25 pm	L've Clarkston	2 36 pm
L've Decatur	1 47 pm	L've Decatur	3 01 pm
Ar. Clarkston	2 12 pm	Ar. Atlanta	3 30 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest, and carry through sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.

Train No. 28 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points east and southeast.

J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

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Ordinary 2 and 3-Ply Roofing,

ROOF COATINGS, VARNISHES, ETC.

No. 15 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, MARCH 10.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE AT MATINEE AND TONIGHT—FLORA MOORE IN "TOY PISTOL."

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pencil Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by Constitution Reporters.

MARSHAL NELMS SICK.—The many friends of this gentleman will regret to learn that he has been very ill for several days.

HE IS QUITE SICK.—Dr. H. C. Jones's many friends will regret to know that he is quite sick at his home on West Mitchell street.

THEY WILL FIGHT.—Bob Patterson and Bob Wilson, colored, who are confined in Fulton county jail, fight every time they get together.

THE STOCK MARKET.—The demand for good mules has been active this week and the supply fair. The stable men are all doing good business.

DIED.—After a short illness, Charley Railey Black, the bright little son of Dr. W. W. Black, died of meningitis, yesterday about four p. m. He was only eighteen months of age.

WHO HE RESEMBLES.—John Coffee, the murderer of Deputy Marshal Merritt, resembles Lon Hutzler, one of Atlanta's cleverest knights of the grip. This fact shows that Coffee is not a bad looking man.

RUSTIC FURNITURE.—Mrs. Gates, at Lula, has a lot of rustic furniture made by the same man who made the furniture for Central park, New York. The man came tramping through Lula and Mr. Gates put him to work.

NOT SPOT CASH.—In the article on the trade outlook in yesterdays CONSTITUTION, Mr. Glass of D. H. Dougherty & Co., was made to say that no accounts were opened, but strictly spot cash. This was an error. The firm began booking several months ago.

A DEAD BABY.—Late yesterday afternoon some boys found the body of an infant near Ricker's old bar just in the rear of Jamestown. The body was badly decomposed, and had evidently been exposed for some time. The matter was reported at police headquarters.

THE NEW ENGINE HOUSE.—Mr. W. R. Joyner, chief of the fire department, is now receiving bids for the new engine-house on Pryor street. The board of fire masters will meet the last of this month, open the bids and award the contract. The plans show that the house will be the most convenient one in the city.

POSTOFFICE INSPECTOR MOORE.—This gentleman, who has been transferred from the St. Louis division to this division, has reported for duty, and has already arrested James M. Brewer for robbing the mails in Alabama. Brewer waived examination and was sent to jail. Inspector Moore has a splendid record as an official.

SIX OF A KIND.—Six of the moonshiners went before Judge McCay yesterday morning, and entered pleas of guilty for violating the internal revenue laws. E. L. McWhorter, of Madison, one month; Tom Crump, Gilmer county, one month; G. W. Looney, two months and $100; Dave Smith, Gilmer county, sentence suspended; Ab Bird, Gordon county, sentence suspended; Andrew Roach, Cherokee county, sentence suspended.

SHE WAS CRAZY.—Yesterday afternoon Maggie Crawford, an old negro woman whose home is on Glyn street, raised quite a commotion by trying to kill herself. The old woman has been attending a revival which has been in progress on Sumner Hill for two or three weeks past, and has been shouting and praying constantly. Her mind has given way, and yesterday she made several attempts to choke herself to death with a piece of rope. Her friends will have her committed to the asylum.

THE STATE FAIR.—The state fair committee on location did not meet yesterday morning, as was intended. The inclement weather prevented the meeting. Each member of the committee has received from one to a half dozen letters from persons who desire to show land suitable for the fair grounds. The members are thoroughly enthused with the work on hand, and say that Atlanta will find no trouble in raising the money to purchase and equip the grounds. Mr. Gramling, the chairman of the general committee, will call a meeting for one day this week.

A POSTMASTER DEAD.—Mr. Peacock, postmaster at East Point, died yesterday morning of meningitis. On Sunday Mr. Peacock complained of severe pains in his head, but after moving about awhile felt much better. On Monday he was out attending to business, but during the day was bothered with a recurrence of the pains. Monday night he felt considerably better, and about nine o'clock retired, thinking that he would be all right by morning. During the night he became worse, and physicians were sent for. His condition, despite the attention he received, became more and more critical, and at seven o'clock yesterday morning he died.

A SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. John Thurman, a brother of ex-Policeman James Thurman, died yesterday morning at his home in the eastern portion of the city. Mr. Thurman's death was due to meningitis. On Monday he was in apparent good health, but late that evening began suffering with severe pains in his head. Later his sufferings were so intense that a physician was sent for. Everything that could be done was done for the unfortunate man, but without any good. He died about ten o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Thurman was an industrious young man, with a host of friends, who will regret to learn of his death.

GOING TO SAVANNAH.—The Gate City Guard held its regular monthly meeting last night at the armory of the company. The attendance was good, and all of the members of the organization appeared in uniform. Forty men signed an agreement to go to Savannah to attend the Chatham Artillery centennial. It was decided to increase the number of drills. Squad drills will be in order every night, and company drills will be held three times a month. It was announced that the Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis, Mo., would be here May 1st, and after a parade through the streets under escort of the guard, the company would march to the baseball park when it would give an exhibition drill. This will occur Saturday, May 1st. On the day following the Montgomery Grays will arrive here, and on Monday the Guards, the Zouaves and Greys would leave for Savannah.

MOSE CONLEY'S KNIFE.

A Darkey Draws His Knife and Chases a Woman for Fun.

"Yes, sir, dat dar nigger chased me almost a half mile wid a knife in his hand, jedge," said Fannie Jones in police court yesterday morning.

That negro was Mose Conley, and he was standing before Judge Anderson because of a little spree Monday night.

The evidence showed that Conley had been quite drunk, and that while in that condition he went to Fannie Jones's house in an alley near Fair street and began abusing her. The woman ordered him to leave the place, but he declined to go. She then started out to get a policeman but the instant Conley ascertained what she was after he drew a big knife, and opening it started at the woman, threatening to kill her. The sight of the knife in the hands of the drunken darky frightened the woman, and her screams awoke the neighborhood through which she ran. Judge Anderson thought that Conley had had enough fun to pay fifteen dollars and cost. The defendant, however, was told he could ante the money or go the rock pile for thirty days. He gave up the money.

The Cincinnati Commercial, speaking of Miss Ethel Crippen, who sings on Thursday night at concert of Atlanta Musical association, says:

"Miss Ethel Crippen sang 'He was Despised,' and a florid song by Rossini. Her voice is a strong, resonant contralto, and she possesses accurate intonation, pure attack, limpid quality of tone, and decisive enunciation."

THE BEVY OF BEAUTIES

TO BE DISPOSED OF AT THE SALE TODAY.

A Busy Scene at the Stables Where the Jerseys are Quartered—A Ramble Among the Stalls and Talks With Prominent Breeders—The Officers in Charge of the Sale.

The sale of Jerseys will begin this morning at ten o'clock.

Taylor's stables, the place selected for the sale, presented a busy scene on yesterday. The stables and lots were full of cattle, lowing merrily because of the new surroundings, and eyeing the stream of visitors with gentle wonder. The keepers and herders from the various farms were busy, each man with his own cattle, smoothing down their glossy coats or tempting them with fragrant hay. The Wade cattle had the ends of their tails plaited and tied in love knots, the evident pride and conception of an aged darkey herder who had done up his own hair to match. Leonidas, the king of the bulls, who by the way, was libelled in these columns yesterday by the statement that he came in between pitchforks when he really came in gentle as a lamb, was admired by all visitors. In the open lot stood huge wagons of hay, many of the breeders having brought in their own provender for cattle. In the dusk of the evening the milkers gathered about the cows with their pails and stripped the bags, or turned the bleating calves in for a light supper. After dark the lights were out, and the stable lost its bustle, though not its crowd. The jealous and anxious herdsmen for the most part declined to leave their pets and took up such shambling quarters as they could find for the night.

DRIFTING ABOUT WITH THE VISITORS.

Among the earliest visitors to the stable yesterday were Judge Hopkins and Mr. J. R. Wylie, president and vice-president of the club. Judge Hopkins is an enthusiast on Jerseys. In talking of his cows he smacks his lips as if he were lapping their cream. He is one of the most conscientious of breeders, and has some superb animals offered in this sale. Mr. Wylie is quite as earnest, and has the daintiest herd in Fulton county. He has had practical charge of the sale, and said:

"We intend that everything shall be perfectly fair and frank in this sale. We know that the impression made by this sale will affect all our future sales. Now we find today one animal here that we do not consider up to the standard in every particular. We will, therefore, rule her out of the sale, and notify her owners that she must be withdrawn. We are pledged that the standard of this sale shall be kept as high as that of any sale in the country, and we will keep it there."

The ladies were out in force. All day long they were strolling from stall to stall, catalogue in hand, as if they were in an art gallery studying the pictures. Tenella was a favorite with them, dividing the honors with a marvellous young cow in Judge Hopkins's contingent. There was hardly a moment in the day these two stalls were not crowded. Oftentimes the broad space between the stall rows was filled with spectators, and a belated cow making her way to the committee would have to make her way slowly through the crowds. The tall form and handsome face of Major A. O. Bacon was conspicuous, and the popular statesman, always a lover of fine cows, was constant in his praises. Mr. John Ryan, the great merchant, was quietly studying the catalogue and the stalls, doubtless picking out animals for his Habersham county place. Mr. J. B. Wade, busy and unconscious of the crowd, looked after a wagon load of calves that were bleating for dear life, and deer-like in their swift moving to and fro in their pens, were driven through the crowd. Butler Woodward looked up at the clouds and prayed for clear weather. Mr. Green Adair came in hurriedly and inquired for Judge Hopkins's cattle, as if he had made up his mind what he wanted and was going after it. Colonel J. J. Toon, escorting a bevy of a dozen ladies, pointed out the celebrities and explained everything that anybody else didn't know. Mr. Richard Peters, who has made more and wiser experiments in stock breeding and farming than any man in America, moved among the crowd the observed of all observers, and remarked: "My cattle are not in as dainty form as the others, but I suppose they will hold their own in the sale."

Among the visitors attracted from a distance by the sale is Mr. W. Gettys, of the famous "Ingleside" farm, and one of the best Jersey breeders in the country. He said:

"I am very much pleased with the animals offered here. They are unusually fine and well bred, and ought to bring good prices in spite of the depressing times."

Mr. Gettys was asked about the public sales of Jerseys in Tennessee. He replied: "We have had two public sales at Knoxville. In October, 1874, we offered forty head and realized $230 average. In October, 1885, we offered fifty-two and realized about $130 a head. We will not have a sale this year, as we have sold off our surplus."

Mr. Jenkins, the editor of the Jersey Bulletin, was also on hand and was delighted with the cattle. He said: "In show and pedigree, this exhibition will compare with the best sales in the north. I look for some good prices tomorrow."

Mr. Wylie said: "There will be at least one hundred visitors from outside of Atlanta. Many have already arrived. We look for good crowds from Rome, LaGrange and Athens. We had demand for catalogues from Florida to North Carolina. Some buyers have sent money to me and asked me to select bidders for them for certain animals. You will see an excellent crowd. The ladies, especially, are invited to attend, and every arrangement has been made for their comfort."

Mr. Morrow, of Nashville, is one of the out-of-town visitors, and Mr. Campbell Brown is represented. Captain P. C. Kidd, of Kentucky, the auctioneer, is a veteran, but said: "I have not often cried over a handsomer lot of Jerseys than I am to offer tomorrow."

THE OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

The officers of the Georgia Jersey Breeders' association are: John L. Hopkins, president; J. R. Wylie, vice president; George M. Hape, secretary and treasurer. Board of managers—Richard Peters, S. H. Phelan, J. B. Wade, Butler Woodward, J. L. Dickey. They have been conscientious in their arrangement of every detail and guarantee, and unremitting in their work.

Today will tell the result of their efforts.

Jersey Notes.

The ladies are invited to attend the sale.

J. M. Veach, of Adairsville, is attending the sale.

A large number of Fulton county farmers are among the interested visitors attending the sale.

The cows giving milk were milked at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and again at three o'clock this morning.

Taylor & Wylie's stables were crowded with people all day yesterday, who were attracted there by the fine show.

Hugh Inman, J. J. Toon, J. G. Oglesby and many other prominent citizens were among the lookers-on yesterday.

D. H. Jenkins, of the Jersey Bulletin, of Indianapolis, is attending the sale. Yesterday he was one of the interested visitors at the exhibition.

Joel Chandler Harris, after looking at several herd of Jerseys, expressed a determination to attend the sale today and add to his already attractive herd.

Senator T. R. Jones, H. C. Hamilton, clerk of the court of Whitfield, and D. Sholes, deputy clerk of the same county, reached Atlanta last night for the purpose of attending the sale.

Woodward and McClellan have a herd of seventeen heifers that can't be beat for beauty north or south of Mason and Dixon's line. They are as pretty as a gra of duating calss Georgia girls.

A large number of ladies visited the stables yesterday, for the purpose of taking a look at the Jerseys. Such expressions as "the dear," "the sweet pets," and "oh! you sweet thing" were constantly heard falling from their lips.

William Gettys, one of the largest breeders of Jersey cattle in Tennessee was looking at the stock yesterday afternoon, and examining carefully the catalogue giving the pedigrees of the cattle to be offered for sale. It is said that he is here to invest.

Ed Cox, as he stood admiring a fine cow, said to a number of friends: "Well, I can't help it, I have made up my mind to buy that cow, and I am going to see how she milks." Saying this, he grabbed a can, and was soon making the lacteal fluid flow, like a veteran in the business.

John Ryan was one of the most interested visitors at the exhibition. He passed several hours with catalogue in hand, examining the stock. It is said that he will be one of the most prominent purchasers today, as he wants a number of head to send to his summer home at Clarksville.

Vice President Wylie knows the name of every beef on exhibition, and the pedigree in every case. He is well informed upon all matters relating to Jersey cattle, and takes pleasure in dividing his information with his friends. His services will be in demand today, by purchasers who value his opinion in such matters.

THE POLICE REVIEWED.

The Entire Department Inspected by the Board of Commissioners.

The police force was reviewed by the board of police commissioners yesterday at noon.

The men made a fine appearance and created a good impression.

At twelve o'clock, Captain J. W. English, chairman of the board, and Mr. E. W. Martin, the junior member of the board, entered police headquarters, and going direct to the chief's office, called for his books and the papers belonging to the department. The call was unexpected to Chief Connolly, as his books and papers had never been examined before. Nevertheless

HE HANDED OVER HIS KEYS

with a smile, and with a pleasant bow left the office. The commissioners went through all the books and papers belonging to the department and found them so neat and accurate that they indulged in an—aside compliment to the chief. The captains' books and the stationhouse keepers' books were also examined and passed up as acceptable.

At half past twelve the afternoon watch which was ready for duty was ordered to fall in and led by Captains Russell and Manley marched into the police court room. Here the afternoon watch was joined by the morning watch coming off duty under command of Captains Crim and Moon. The

ENTIRE DEPARTMENT,

including Stationhouse Keepers Buchanan and Ryan, was then present. At the command of the chief the force formed on the side of the courtroom. The men were in full uniform, wearing caps and belts, and presented quite a striking appearance. After a "right dress" the roll wes called and then Captain English gave the men a talk. He complimented them upon their handsome and soldierly appearance, and said he hoped they would do their duty while wearing the city uniform. He then informed the men that he had no favorites to promote or delinquents to punish. He believed that every man had done and

WAS DOING HIS DUTY,

and asserted that he would do his duty as chairman of the board. He advised the men to post themselves on the state and city laws and to enforce them.

Mr. Martin then told the men that they had in their care the lives of 50,000 people and the safety of millions of dollars—more than the whole state of Georgia contained some years ago, and for their reward they might expect the blessings of the inhabitants of the greatest city in the south. He promised, so far as he was concerned, that he should always act in the city for their welfare, and should mete out justice to every man.

After the addresses the afternoon watch went to work and the morning watch went home to sleep. The commission express themselves as highly pleased with the men, and the men were of the same opinion about the commissioners.

HE HAD 'EM BAD.

Experience of a Sleeping-Car Conductor With a Man Who Had a Mother-in-Law.

A very bad case of mother-in-law developed on the Air Line train a few days ago.

Mr. L. L. McCleskey, assistant general freight agent of this road, was in the smoking-room of the sleeper, when a gentleman entered, and, after eyeing him a moment, said:

"Are you the conductor?"

"No, sir," was the reply.

"Please send him to me, then, for I must see him at once."

Mr. McClesky went out and told Conductor Fred Hodgson that a gentleman in the smoking room wished to see him at once.

The conductor went into the smoking room as he entered, the man said:

"Shut the door, and sit down, sir."

Mr. Hodgson shut the door and sank into a seat opposite the passenger.

"Can I do something for you?" he asked in his pleasant manner.

"Yes," was the reply.

"What is it?"

"Do you ever pray?"

"Sometimes, but not as often as I should."

"Do you feel like praying now?"

"I do not."

"My friend, are you a married man?"

"I am, sir."

"Any children?"

"Yes, one little girl."

"You have a mother-in-law?"

"Yes."

"Then, sir, you shall pray, right here and right now," said the man as he put his hand into his hip pocket as if to draw a pistol. Mr. Hodgson saw that he had a crazy man to deal with, and that he was getting into close quarters. He attempted to slide out of the door, but was pushed back into his seat by the man, who continued:

"I was happy as a king once, but I went to live with my mother-in-law, and she has run me crazy. You must pray with me, for we both have mothers-in-law. My God! a friend at last! Will you pray with me?"

"Not now."

"You shall. By the eternal, you must pray!"

"I can't."

"Then I will make you!"

"I can't."

"You must, for we are both in a h—ll of a fix, and it will take prayer till daylight to relieve us. Get down on your knees!"

"My friend, wait just a little while."

"No, sir, right now, and be quick about it. Get down!"

And as he uttered the last words he threw a shining pistol into Mr. Hodgson's face, but that gentleman grabbed it and took it away from him. Assistance was procured and the man was carefully watched to Charlotte, where he got off the train. It was found that he was suffering from temporary derangement of mind, probably superinduced by mother-in-law.

O'CONNOR'S BUSTLE.

A Double Back-Acting, Self-Adjusting Humper.

Pat O'Connor has invented a bustle, which promises to fill his pockets with the filthy lucre.

When Mr. J. M. High employed Mr. O'Connor it was not for his looks, but for his ingenuity. This gentleman's chief employment was dressing the store and windows. At odd times he could be seen monkeying around a barrel trying to adjust to it something resembling a muzzle for a cow. He utilized all the old hoopskirts and odd pieces of elastic around the store. One day Mr. High was approached by Mr. O'Connor, who said:

"Eureka! Eureka! Multum in parvo. Here it is, a double-jointed, self-adjusting, never-wearing-out bustle, which I will guarantee to fit any girl or woman on the American continent. Yes, sir, it can be adjusted to any shape or size. Just what the ladies have long wished for. They will rise and call me blessed!"

Mr. High examined the strange looking arrangement, and realized at once that there was a bonanza in it. Letters patent have been applied for and a large order given for the manufacture.

Flora Moore at Matinee and Tonight.

As the irrepressible Teddy of the "Bunch of Keys," Miss Moore has become a great favorite everywhere; as the enfant terrible who worries the life out of the editor and staff, she will sustain her previous reputation and will delight every one. The "Toy Pistol" gives her a vast field to display her protean talents and she appears in seven characters, all more funny or more pleasing one than another.

Her support is said to be good. It includes the big 4, so well known all over the south as the star of the big 4 minstrels, who used to visit us a few years ago. With such material a play half good ought to be rendered in a manner to please, and if the piece is as good as it is said to be, the performance ought to be a great treat. The Charleston News and Courier of February 25 was enthusiastic upon the "Toy Pistol." Atlanta now has an opportunity tonight to judge by ourselves.

Don't forget to secure your seats for first grand concert of the Atlanta Musical association Thursday night. Seats on selection, beginning Wednesday morning, at Wilson's & Bruckner's.

STILSON
RELIABLE GOODS FAIR DEA
53 Whitehall Street,

My Spring Samples
HAVE BEEN
Great Variety of
PRICES LOW AND
CALL AND EX
I am Closing Out Heavy Weights in
GEOR
38 Whitehall street.

ASK FOR AND USE DRU
"J. T.," Big Chunk an
AND DON'T YOU
THE ONLY GENUINE
REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, } SAVANNAH.
TOLLENS BROS., CHARLESTON, S. C.
LORRICK & LAWRENCE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Church Notices.

St. Luke's, Cathedral—Ash Wednesday, eleven o'clock, a. m. Morning prayer, half past four o'clock, p. m. Evening prayer with lecture.

The usual Lenten services will be held at St. Philip's church, beginning today (Ash Wednesday) at 11 o'clock, Rev. W. H. Hunt officiating.

St. Philip's Mission of the Redeemer, corner West Fair and Walker streets. At the request of Rev. Mr. Hunt, Rev. C. M. Beckwith will hold service and preach Ash Wednesday evening, at half past seven o'clock.

Money in Large Sums, on Long Time.

Can be had by applying to Sam'l W. Goode and giving real estate security.

The Choicest 36-Acre Tract

In Fulton county, two and one-half miles from Kimball house, for sale by Sam'l W. Goode.

Stamps for sale at CONSTITUTION business office.

A Winner of Thousands Mended a Coat.

Mr. Izidore Schwartz is a German tailor, residing at 734 Cherry street, Kansas City, Mo. The fifth of a Louisiana State Lottery ticket had been purchased by Schwartz' wife as a birthday present to her husband. On the 12th inst. the ticket drew a prize, but as her husband's birthday did not occur until the 18th inst., she decided to keep it a secret until then. Thursday night, however, unable longer to hold her secret, she told her husband of the luck that had befallen him. He went to his shop after sending his ticket away through the Bank of Commerce, and finished a coat on which he was working. Besides the $30,000 drawn by Schwartz and Benson, Mr. John W. Barnes, proprietor of the Diamond saloon, held a whole ticket which drew $6,000. Altogether it was a pretty good month for Kansas City.—Kansas City, Mo., Times, Jan. 16.

Sam'l W. Goode Lends Money

On Atlanta real estate.

Beautify your homes; finish the walls and ceilings with Alabastine, white and twelve tints; cheaper and better than paint, kalsomine or paper. Beautiful sample card free. By paint dealers everywhere. A. G. Candler, Atlanta. we sa

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Valuable Medicine.

Dr. W. H. Parmelee, Toledo, O., says: "I have prescribed the 'acid' in a large variety of diseases, and have been amply satisfied that it is a valuable addition to our list of medicinal agents."

JEWELERS
LING AND BOTTOM PRICES.
Atlanta, Georgia.

for Suits to Measure
RECEIVED.
Elegant Styles!
FIT GUARANTEED
AMINE THEM.
Ready-Made Clothing Very Low!
GE MUSE,

MMOND'S HORSE SHOE
d Natural Leaf Tobacco,
FORGET IT!
NATURAL LEAF,
TANNER, CURIER & HEATH, ATLANTA.
M. J. O'BRIEN & CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
H. W. PERRY & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
P. & G. T. DODD, ATLANTA.

STATIONERY.

OUR STORE IS CENTRAL AND CONVENIENT our prices as low as the lowest. We carry a full stock of Office Supplies for Railroads, banks and Merchants, embracing everything from a penpoint to a Letter Press.

Fine Note Paper and Visiting Cards for ladies and gentlemen.

Picture Frames.

Any size made to order. No fancy prices. A fine lot of new designs in picture moulding just received.

PICTURES.

We have an elegant stock of pictures at remarkably low figures. Please give us a call.

THORNTON & SELKIRK,
Successors to E. H. Thornton,
un muse n r m 28 Whitehall Street.

Mr. Joseph H. Denck, who is conceded to be today the finest pianist in the United states, will give some choice selection at grand concert Thursday night—DeGive's.

If you wish a suit of clothes made by April, make your selection this week. Prices $35, $40 and $45 for a suit, at JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.'S. 2t88

Mrs. Annie Simon Werner will give a rare treat to lovers of music who attend the concert on Thursday night. Secure your seats.

The ladies of West End have prepared a treat for the public. They have arranged an elegant concert of music and recitations by some of the best talent of Atlanta for next Friday night, at Park street church, West End. It is for the benefit of the church.

If you wish your clothes well made and perfect fitting, do not fail to have your spring suit made by JAS. A. ANDERSON & Co. wks

SIGN OF THE LARGE CLOCK
WHITEHALL
D. N. FREEMAN & CO. JEWELERS



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YOU CANNOT FIND SUCH
A VARIETY IN ATLANTA!
WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION
WM. J. HEALY AND CHAS. F. WITHERBEE
CUTTERS FOR
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What $2 Will Buy.

A good bedstead.
A good rocking chair.
A fine window shade.
A fine bed comfort.
A good arm chair.
A handsome rug.

LOOK!

6 chairs	$ 5 00
An extension table	4 50
A sideboard	25 00
A mantel mirror	8 00
A side table	2 00

Dining Room Outfit for $44 50

All kinds of new furniture and carpets.
When in need give us a call.

ANDREW J. MILLER,
Big 44 Peachtree Street.

FOR SALE!
The Atlanta Wind Engine Comp'y
WIND MILL AND
TANK MACHINERY
AND
Box Factory in Full Operation.
Most complete Box Factory in the South,
Capacity, 1,000 Boxes per Day, with Wood Printing Press.
Contracts now on hand that insures a sure business. I am authorized to solicit private bids for the sale of the entire works or any of the three departments separately. Probable purchasers are invited to call and examine the factory in operation daily.
M. F. AMOROUS, Receiver.
mar7—dtf 7p

HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVEST?
If so, do not be satisfied with low rates of interest when you can have
EIGHT PER CENT NET.
WITH YOUR MONEY SECURED BY A FIRST mortgage upon some of the choicest real estate in the city of Atlanta; or if preferred, the best farm lands in the state of Georgia, worth in every instance three times the amount loaned. I have been exclusively engaged in the special business of negotiating this class of loans for twenty years in the northwest (state of Iowa) up to 1880, and since 1880 here in Atlanta.
Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds. Investors are invited to call and have a talk, whether they desire to invest or not. Testimonials from people who have loaned through me for years are on file in my office.
C. P. N. BARKER,
8134 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

Rooms and Offices to Rent
In the new Constitution building. Steam and Electric Light furnished. Apply to W. A. Hemphill, Business Manager.

The Hilldale Farm at East Point

For sale by Sam'l W. Goode. See the 10 cent column for further particulars, or call on or address Mr. Goode.

James A. Anderson & Co. are making suits for Macon, Augusta, Savannah and Columbia, S. C. The reason is they have the best cutters in the south. 2 wks

Be sure to enjoy the treat offered by the Atlanta Musical association, which will have the assistance of Mr. E. A. Schultze, the well-known violinist, who will render his Souvenir d'el A'clair.



1886 McBRIDE & CO. 1886

China, Crockery, Clocks, Show Cases, Fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Lamps, Dry-Air Refrigerators, Gate City Stone Filters, Improved Fly Fans, to trade at manufacturers prices.

R. H. KNAPP.....AUCTIONEER.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

I will sell on the premises,

At 3:30 p. m., Wednesday. 17 March, '86,

THE KERSHAW PROPERTY,

on West Hunter street, within a few feet of

THE NEW STATE CAPITOL.

This desirable piece of property, fronting 100 feet on south side of Hunter street, extending back 156 feet, has been much sought after since the building of the capitol begun, but it is only now that the owner would consent to sell. All property in this immediate neighborhood will greatly enhance in value as the capitol nears completion.

In the immediate vicinity of this property are the elegant residences of Dr. J. B. Baird, Captain Henry Jackson, Mrs. Dr. Bozeman, Dr. A. W. Calhoun and Major Campbell Wallace, the Angier Terrace, and the Episcopal church. The Metropolitan street railroad cars to and from the Grant park pass the property each way every twenty minutes. See plats showing dimensions and localities. Titles perfect. Terms, one-half cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest at 8 per cent per annum. See plats showing exact location.

R. H. KNAPP, Real Estate Agent.

mh 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.

"THE OLD BOOK STORE."

Our Mammoth Catalogue now ready. Send your address plainly written on postal card, and receive one free. Residents can be supplied on application. We are southern agents for Lovell's Libraries We sell at retail and supply the trade at New York discounts.

SOMETHING NEW WE ALWAYS LEAD.

Telephone No. 314. Keep your catalogue handy. Telephone for any number you desire, and it will be immediately delivered by special messenger.

J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, 46 Marietta street. New goods received every week. Samples free.

DIAMONDS.

J. P. STEVENS,

47 WHITEHALL ST.

PERSONALS.

MR. C. F. WEATHERBE is in town, he is looking after the 1887, volume xi, of Atlanta's city directory. All orders given as above will be highly appreciated.

EVERY man will be well dressed who has his clothes made this spring at Jas. A. Anderson & Co.'s. 2 wks

THE PROHIBITION CONTEST.

The Case Decided in the Supreme Court for the Prohibitionists.

Yesterday the supreme court decided the prohibition election cases, affirming the decision of the superior court. It will be remembered that the liquor men in the name of John W. Clayton sought to restrain the ordinary from declaring the result of the election. Judge Clarke refused the injunction and immediately Ordinary Calhoun declared the result of the election and refused to hear a contest. In the name of Scoville & Beermann another case was brought asking for a mandamus compelling the ordinary to hear a contest. This was denied by Judge Clarke. So the whisky men lost all their cases. The cases were carried to the supreme court and when the argument took place the court did not even hear from the prohibitionists. The liquor men gave up long ago, and the decision yesterday was no surprise. No more litigation will occur until the law is enforced.

DIAMOND SPRINTS.

Manager Purcell will arrive Thursday morning.

Macon has signed Dave Connally, of St Louis, as left fielder.

Billy McLaughlin, of the Savannahs, will pass through Atlanta today.

The Atlantas will practice this morning at 9 o'clock and this afternoon at 3.

Mr. Clarence Knowles says that Atlanta certainly has the winning team.

Henry Moore, "Monk" Cline, and the remainder of the team will arrive today.

The management has "hit the nail squarely on the head" in having the grounds sanded.

Chattanooga has just signed Mike Kelly, a famous pitcher. Who says Chattanooga is not after that flag.

Atlanta's new uniforms have been received and are beauties. Blue suits, white trimmings and white stockings.

A private letter just received from Augusta states that Atlanta and Augusta have the two finest teams in the Southern league.

Savannah plays the first game of the season with Louisville today, and now it will be seen what strength there is in the Savannah team.

The many admirers of the Atlanta team who visited the grounds yesterday afternoon, complimented the condition of the same very highly.

The team will practice twice every day until the exhibition games with Louisville on the 18th and 19th instant. The gates will be open to visitors this afternoon.

The following Atlanta players have arrived: Denny Lyons, Charlie Williams, "Cub" Stricker, Joe Gunson, Sam Kimber, Lias Peak, Tom Lynch, and John Conway. They are quartered at the Kimball,

Statistical Report of the Y. M. C. A. for February, 1886.

23 day's attendance at reading room, total 4,668, average 203; 23 day's attendance at gymnasium, total 1,206, average 52; 23 days visitors registering, total 577, average 25; 4 young mens' meetings, total 211, average 55; 4 concerts and entertainments, total 660, average 165; 4 gospel meetings, total 1,070, average 267; 4 boys' meetings, total 678, average 168; 4 Bible classes, total 44, average 11. Total attendance at rooms for month, 10,118; total average daily attendance, 361; directed to reading houses, 13; applications for employment, 9; calls upon young men, 326; advice given to young men, 70; letters received, 188; letters written, 250; papers received, 3,925; papers distributed, 4,290; baths taken, 170; invitations distributed, 5,600; applications for membership, 33; members received, 20; 4 jail meetings, attendance 400, average 101.

In future the rooms of the association will be open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Luck of Two San Francisco Men.

Mr. Julius Gruen, proprietor of the Louvre, San Francisco, Cal., suffered for a long time from cough. One bottle of Red Star Cough Syrup cured him, and he has had no return of the trouble. Major Arnold, of the Occidental Hotel, in the same city, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacob's Oil.

DRY GOODS.

The largest and most exquisite stock of New Spring goods in

SILKS AND WOOLENS,

with a full and complete line of French Novelties in TRIMMINGS to match, ever shown in Atlanta. ALSO, we have

JUST OPENED

our White Goods. We have the largest stock in the South. Everything from a plain 5cent lawn to the most exquisite Thread Cambric.

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now full of new goods and prices LOWER THAN EVER.

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ASBESTOS, SOAPSTONE, HEMP, and every description of PACKING.

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N. J. RUBBER SHOE CO., and the

GIBLIN AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Send for Price Lists and Discounts.

jan15—d3m

A HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Mayor Hillyer's Special Committee Meets and Discusses the Proposed House.

Atlanta is to have a house of correction.

At the last meeting of the general council, Mayor Hillyer addressed the body relative to the institution, urging the necessity of one.

Every member present saw that Mayor Hillyer was right, and a resolution directing him to appoint a committee to consider the matter was adopted. Mayor Hillyer then named Mayor Pro Tem Hutchison and Mr. Middlebrooke from the general council, Judge Howard Van Epps, of the city court, and Judge Anderson, of the police court, as that committee. The personnel of the committee was excellent, especially as to the last two names. Judge Van Epps's connection with the city court gives him an opportunity to study crime that no one else except a judge of the police court could have.

Last night the committee met in the basement of the courthouse at 7:30 o'clock. Each member was present, and an organization was effected by electing Judge Van Epps, chairman, and Judge Anderson, secretary. Then there was a general exchange of views, so far as matured, by members of the committee. The necessity for organizing and using some plan for punishing and reforming women and children who commit crimes and misdemeanors in such way as shall not be inhuman and yet shall be effective in preventing many of the evils now so prevalent was conceded by all. Among the evils designed to be corrected are the great number of petit larcenies committed by small boys, from the fronts of stores, from coal cars, and from every place where wares are exposed to their depredations, and the large number of professional beggers, many of whom are able to work, who throng the streets to the annoyance of the public. The street walkers were also mentioned as a class whose condition might be improved to the manifest satisfaction of the community. As to methods, the view was expressed that the house of correction ought to be a place for discipline, instruction and work. It was thought by the committee that the age of incapacity to commit crime ought to be indeed below the present legal limit which is ten years, in cases where the circumstances show sufficient capacity to distinguish between right and wrong, and that the burden of showing incapacity ought to be upon the parents of children where the plea of infancy is set up.

The chairman was requested to procure information as to the organization and working of reform schools, houses of correction, etc., in New York, Louisville and other places.

The next meeting was fixed for 7:30 o'clock, Tuesday night, 23d instant.

The secretary was directed to request a number of gentlemen to be present at the next meeting of the committee, and make such suggestions as they deem pertinent. Among the number to be invited are: Hon. George Hillyer, mayor; Rev. Z. Eddy, D. D., Rev. G. L. Chaney, D. D., Rev. John P. Lee, Major Sidney Root, S. C. Morley, and Bishop H. M. Turner.

PAPA'S BABY ONCE MORE.

The Supreme Court Gives a Father Possession of His Little Girl.

Yesterday the supreme court reversed Judge Marshall J. Clarke in an interesting case. Quite a number of Atlanta people know or have heard of Professor William Wallace. Professor and Mrs. had a daughter whose Wallace husband was a railway postal clerk, named Muller. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had a little daughter. Mrs. Miller died, and the little child was left to the care of the grandparents. As to the exact status affairs then took accounts differ, but at any rate the father saw his child drifting from him, and he went to the residence of the grandparents and carried his little daughter to his own home. The grandparents sued out a writ of habeas corpus and at the end of an exciting trial the child was awarded to the care of the grandmother. Yesterday the supreme court reversed that decision, taking the position that the father was able to care for the child, that it was his duty to do so, that he was not an improper person to have the custody of the little one and that he could not be deprived of his rights in such a way. He will now get possession of his little daughter.

A GOOD WORK.

The Women's Christian Association to Set Saturday Suppers for Working Girls.

The Women's Christian association will, on next Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, inaugurate the work of one of the departments of the Home for Women and Girls, 147 Marietta street, viz: "Free Saturday evening suppers for working girls." The girls employed in the factory adjacent to the home will be entertained at that time. It is the design of the association, on each Saturday evening, to give this reception and free supper to the girls employed in the various factories, entertaining as many as can be accommodated, the number to be regulated by tickets of invitation. Mrs. L. B. Nelson is superintendent of this department, assisted by Mrs. Dr. Eddy. All persons willing to aid in this good work are requested to send donations of flour, meal, lard, coffee, sugar, meats, butter and and anything for a wholesome, substantial meal. It is thought best, and is requested that all donations, as far as practicable, be sent to the home to be cooked, and that they be sent not later than Friday. The sewing department is also open, and families are requested to send their work to the home, where it will be well done on reasonable terms.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

MARCH TERM, 1886.

ATLANTA, March 9, 1886.

Order of circuits with the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Atlanta	29	Coweta	6
Stone Mountain	2	Flint	19
Eastern	12	Ocmulgee	8
Middle	11	Macon	3
Augusta	8	Chattahoochee	18
Northern	10	Pataula	9
Western	9	Southwestern	14
Northeastern	6	Albany	3
Blue Ridge	7	Southern	0
Cherokee	10	Oconee	4
Rome	7	Brunswick	2

After rendering decisions the committee appointed to prepare a memorial of General Robert Toombs presented the report, after which court adjourned until 9 a. m. today (Wednesday.)

CARPETS

IN CARPETS AND MATTINGS WE ARE determined that there shall be

No Competition.

We import direct and where quality is considered we GUARANTEE PRICES. We have

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the most exquisite line in new and elegant designs, both in

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for the Spring Trade. Also, PORTIER GOODS, SILK CURTAINS, RUGS, MATS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ANTIQUE and TAMBOUR LACES, POLES, FIXTURES, Etc., Etc. All we ask is for YOU to call and price with us.

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Choce Goods! Immen

Combined to make this stock embracing the most complete simeres, etc.

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42 AND 44 WHI

PAYING FOR THE FUN.

Dick Flewellyn Charged Fifteen Dollars and Costs—Other Fines Assessed.

Dick Flewellyn, the negro man who raised the racket on West Peachtree street night before last, and then asked for the Black Maria when arrested, was presented with fifteen dollars and cost or thirty days by Judge Anderson during the session of police court yesterday.

Flewellyn was charged with drunk, disorderly conduct, and using profane language.

The evidence showed that Flewellyn went to Sallie Williams' home, in the rear of the second ward, late Tuesday night. He was well under the influence of liquor and began making himself disagreeable. Finally Williams came home and Flewellyn ordered him away. Williams declined to go, and Flewellyn raised the row. Judge Anderson fined Flewellyn and dismissed the case against the woman.

George Burge was fined ten-seventy-five for disorderly conduct.

CARRIED BACK TO DEKALB.

Fannie Scales, a negro woman who is wanted in DeKalb county, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer George McWilliams. Fannie Scales lives in Atlanta, on Ezzard street. On Sunday last she went down to Decatur to visit some friends. During the visit she broke open a trunk and stole fifteen dollars. Early yesterday morning the theft was discovered, and the party who lost the money came to Atlanta and reported his loss. He informed the officer of Fannie Scales's visit and said that he suspected her. Officer McWilliams had no trouble in finding the woman, and late yesterday afternoon she was taken back to DeKalb. She is now in DeKalb county jail.

HIS MOTHER CAUSED IT.

Thomas Lewis, a young white man, was arrested yesterday at the instance of his mother who preferred the charge of larceny against him. It appears from Mrs. Lewis's statement that her son stole a lot of bedding from her some weeks ago, and continually refused to tell what he had done with it. In order to recover the goods she caused her son's arrest, but when the boy still declined to divulge the whereabouts of the goods after being locked up, his mother declined to prosecute the matter and asked for his release. The boy was released.

STEALING A WATCH AND MONEY.

Last night a room in the St. George hotel on Whitehall street, was entered by burglars. The room was occupied by H. C. Harman and T. H. Coleman, of Richmond, Va. They were both asleep and under their pillows were their purses and watches. The burglars got out with sixty-seven dollars in money and a fine gold watch. The watch bore the sculptured image of a locomotive with a diamond headlight on the face, while on the back was the monogram "H. C. H."

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Josephine Wright was given a cell yesterday by Patrolman Smith. She is charged with burglary. The arresting officer asserts that she is one of the three persons who burglarized No. 8 Gray street a few nights ago.

FINED TEN AND COST.

Charles Lamb, the white man whose drunken and disorderly conduct out on Marietta street Monday night caused his arrest, was fined ten seventy-five by Judge Anderson in police court yesterday morning.

NEWS NUGGETS FROM THE CITY HALL

Chief Joyner wants an office in the cityhall.

Clerk Goldsmith keeps two clerks busy all the time.

The city hall keeper, Jakee Morris, has a soft berth.

Mayor Hillyer has not been well for several days past.

The street committee went out in a hack yesterday to inspect some petitions for street work.

City Engineer Clayton is pushing the new city map right along. He hopes to have the map completed this year.

The general council will meet in regular session next Monday. Then the Whitehall-street matter will be determined.

Marshal Loyd and his deputies are gathering in the street tax, and citing all who do not pay to appear before the recorder.

The contractors are putting in full time on the new council chamber on the third floor. The council will probably meet on that floor the first Monday in April.

Mr. Mahony, the commissioner of public works, keeps himself busy moving about. He is pushing the work with a vengeance. The commissioners's office is at present with the city engineer.

THE SICK PRISONERS.

No More Deaths, and All of Them Getting Better.

The United States prisoners in the Fulton county jail who have been sick were much better last night.

Harrison Hamilton, whose death was expected Monday night, is now considered out of danger, and it is thought that he will be able to go to his home in a few days. Sergeon Stiles has been kept very busy, and has been at the jail most of the time.

Yesterday several prisoners were taken from the jail and carried to other jails along the road. It is now believed that the epidemic is about over.

Lotta.

The Boston Courier, of November 16th, thus speaks of Lotta's appearance in that city:

A hearty "welcome home" was accorded the "diamond edition of dramatic delights" as John Brougham was wont to call the brilliant little lady who reappeared at the Park theater on Monday evening last and throughout the week in the familiar role of Musette. Her European trip has certainly not withered her or not staled her infinite variety, for she has rarely appeared to better advantage than during her present engagement. Her audiences have been enthusiastic and have evidently enjoyed every bit of the performance. But no more than she. And this is one of the great charms of her acting. No one seems to be having a better time than herself She does all sorts of absurd and unexpected things, not merely because they are in the play, but because they are in herself. She fairly bubbles over with fun, just as bright eyes sparkle and champagne fizzes. It is a part of her nature and must come out. She cannot help herself Here is no imitation—no American wine with French label. It is genuine, if ever there was anything genuine in this world.

SHOES.

ALL MADE TO ORDER, AND WE HAVE ONLY to sell one pair to make an Everlasting Shoe Customer.

Remember,

If you buy one pair, every stitch is warranted JUST AS THEY

ARE REPRESENTED,

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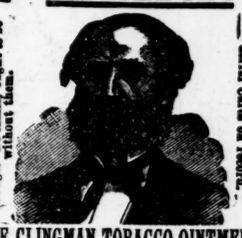
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the most attractive ever shown, line of Worsteds, Cloths, Cas-

BROS.

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THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO OINTMENT

THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers, Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO CAKE

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Ulcers, Sores, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bunions, Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Orchitis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Milk Leg, Snake and Dog Bites, Stings of Insects, &c. In fact allays all local irritation and inflammation from whatever cause. Price 25 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO PLASTER

Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup, Weed or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system, the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts.

Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the

CLINGMAN TOBACCO CURE CO.

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—AND—

DEBILITATED MEN



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It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture, and medical subjects, and is a complete encyclopedia of information for suffering humanity afflicted with long-standing, chronic, nervous, exhausting and painful diseases. Every subject that bears on health and human happiness receives attention in its pages; and the many questions asked by ailing persons and invalids who have despaired of a cure are answered, and valuable information is voluntered to all who are in need of medical advice. No similar work has ever been published. Every sick or ailing person should have it.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN, and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Everything such sufferers wish to know is fully given in its pages. If in need of medical aid or counsel, read it before "doctoring" or investing in medicines or appliances of any description, and you will save time, money and disappointment. If using medicine or medical treatment of any kind, read it and learn the better way.

THE REVIEW exposes the frauds practiced by quacks and medical impostors who profess to "practice medicine," and points out the only safe, simple and effective road to health, vigor and bodily energy.

Electric Belts and all curative appliances are treated upon; all about them—which are genuine, which are bogus. Belts on thirty days' trial (?) and other fallacies reviewed. Thousands of dollars saved nervous-debility sufferers and others by the advice given. THE REVIEW is now in its ninth year of publication. Complete specimen copies mailed FREE. Address,

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aug1—dly sat wed wky e o w last pag u r m

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nov28—1p sun tues wed thu wky

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John I. Hall. Wm. R. Hammond.

HALL & HAMMOND, Attorneys at Law, 23½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., and 31 Hill street, Griffin, Ga. Practice in the courts in Atlanta and in the Flint and Stone Mountain circuits.

E. C. GARDNER, Architect, Of Springfield, Mass., has an office at room No. , third floor of Constitution building, and is prepared for consultation, or any work in his profession. Office hours 9 to 1 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. 3m

THOMAS L. BISHOP, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Room 2, Brown Block, 28 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. 21½ East Alabama street. T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking depositions in Fulton county.

S. A. REID, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Estonton, Ga. Office with Judge Turner. Also office over Western Union Telegraph office, Mulberry street, Macon, Ga.

L. C. Hoyle. James G. Parks.

HOYLE & PARKS, Attorneys at Law, Dawson, Georgia. Will give immediate attention to all business intrusted to them.

A. R Wright, Max Meyerhardt, Seaborn Wright.

WRIGHT, MEYHARDT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law, Rome, Georgia. Collections a Specialty.

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JOEL HURT, Secretary.

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Capital Prize $150,000.

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We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

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A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

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Incorporated in 1868 for twenty-five years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote, its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly.

It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distributions:

190th Grand Monthly —AND THE— Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 16th 1886.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGUARD, of La., and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize $150,000.

NOTICE—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, Five Dollars. Fifths Two Dollars. Tenths One Dollar.

List of Prizes:

1 Capital prize of	$150,000		$150,000
1 Grand prize of	50,000		50,000
1 Grand prize of	20,000		20,000
2 Large prizes of	10,000		20,000
4 Large prizes of	5,000		20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000		20,000
50 "	500		25,000
100 "	300		30,000
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